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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Cabool: being a personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in, that City, in the Years 1836, 7, 8. With numerous Illustrations. By the late Lt.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B., &c. 8vo, pp. 398. J. Murray.

The sad interest attached to this volume, which is dedicated, with filial piety, by Sir A. Burnes to his father (16th May, 1841), would render any introduction from us unnecessary, even if the name of its lamented author were not a sufficient passport to every description of readers. We need only say that it is full of matter such as his observant mind was sure to collect; and that far beyond the present time it must remain among the most chosen of our library treasures. In making a selection of what occurs to us as being most worthy of notice, in order to illustrate its general character, we shall pass on with the writer, and only stop where such objects are presented as claim our particular attention, leaving the intervening matters to be gathered from the narrative itself. Sindie will thus be merely mentioned; and the passage up the Indus, and sporting with the Ameers, also be omitted, except a small portion of conversation with Noor Mahomed:—

"He asked if I had ever seen any river which could be compared with the Indus? I replied that I had seen the Ganges, the Oxus, and the Nile; but never any river so favourable for the ruler, the subject, and the merchant, as the Indus. 'Most other countries,' added I, 'require rain, but Sindie can do without it.' He said Sindie was a fine country, particularly the lower part of it; that rain always brought with it disease, and that they were better without it. The Ameer also told me that he had five histories of Sindie which he would give me—a promise, by the by, which he never fulfilled. He seemed tolerably conversant with the annals of his country, of the Soomras, and Sumas, and quoted the tradition of the Sund Rajas having captured Cutch by concealing themselves under grass, and entering one of the principal forts. These subjects drew him on to speak of his own ancestors, and their connexion with the British government. He asked after Mr. Ellis, whom he said he remembered, adding that his abilities were great, and that a saying of his was often repeated by his father and uncles. When a native agent was to be stationed in Sindie, the Ameers wished to fix him at Tattá. Mr. Ellis replied, 'No; let him be under the shade of the Ameers;' and Hydrábad became his residence. I give the foregoing as a specimen of the general tone of his conversation. We bade farewell to his highness on the 16th at Nasree, and proceeded to join our boats near Sehwun, the Ameer departing the same day for his capital; both parties, if protestations could be relied upon, delighted with the expedition, and with all its incidents and adventures."

Of native character we have the following:—
"The second 'eed,' or festival, happened while we were at Khyrpoor, and it gave us an opportunity of seeing the national dance of the bosphorus Sindies of the Mai or Myanee tribe, who subsist by fishing. The women of the tribe all came dressed in holiday clothes, and,

forming a circle round the musicians, moved in slow time, beating the ground and clapping their hands, which they raised above their heads. In marriages and festivals men and women join in the dance together. All these women were on a very large scale, thick set, and dark; few were handsome, and their ear and neck-ornaments were so large as to be unseemly. After this the prima donna of Khyrpoor, Jewun Bukhsh, entertained us with a 'natch.' This girl is a religious courtesan, who builds mosques and gives away large sums in charity; her features were melancholy but handsome, and the shape of her feet peculiarly elegant. She and her sisters, beautiful girls also, exerted themselves to amuse us. They danced with naked swords and guns, personifying jealous husbands and ardent lovers, and fell at last, as it appeared to us, more from the effect of ardent spirits than from fatigue. There was at that time, at Khyrpoor, a mission from the Brahooee chief of Keelat, and through it we opened a communication with the ruler of that country, Mehrab Khan, and his young son, who reside at Gundava; and for a time this negotiation gave promise of being useful to the. The vakeel, or agent, by name Ghoolam Nubee Khan, visited us in our camp, and we derived from him and his people much information. I shewed him some drawings of Asiatic costumes, which so delighted him that he actually leaped for joy. On seeing the portrait of Runjeet Sing, he ejaculated, 'Are you then so little and so blind, and yet trouble the world so much?' On turning over to a Eusooophye of Peshawur he exclaimed, 'And you, you wretch! why don't you cut out the sikh's heart?' and then, placing the one picture before the other, he continued, 'Look at the diminutive infidel,—look at him,—kill him! Would you not like to be as near him as you are now?' All this was said with an energy that made it amusingly ridiculous."

The Sikhs have recently shewn that the estimate made of them by Sir Alex. Burnes was perfectly well founded; but from the paramount interest of the place (whence we can revert hereafter to the earlier parts of the journey), we will go at once to Cabool, which the mission entered on the 20th September; and poor Burnes, little dreaming of the future tragedy to be enacted there, says, we "were received with great pomp and splendour by a fine body of Afghan cavalry, led by the Ameer's son, Akbar Khan. He did me the honour to place me on the same elephant upon which he himself rode, and conducted us to his father's court, whose reception of us was most cordial. A spacious garden, close by the palace and inside the Bala-Hissar of Cabool, was allotted to the mission as their place of residence."

A striking likeness of Dost Mahomed Khan ornaments this page; and respecting him we are told:—

"As we passed through the city some of the people cried out, 'Take care of Cabool!' 'Do not destroy Cabool!' and wherever we went in this fine, bustling place, we were saluted with a cordial welcome. Our visits were soon returned, both by the Ameer and his brother the Nawab. Power frequently spoils men; but with

Dost Mahomed neither the increase of it, nor his new title of ameer, seems to have done him any harm. He seemed even more alert and full of intelligence than when I last saw him. In reply to my inquiries regarding the descent of the Afghans from the Jews, he said, 'Why, we marry brother's wife, and give a daughter no inheritance;—are we not, therefore, of the children of Israel?' Speaking afterwards on our English law of inheritance, and of a daughter sharing with a son, the Ameer observed, that it must have originated from the respect paid by Christians to the Virgin Mary. I did not deem it court etiquette to inform him that it was unnecessary to go so far to find a reason for an act of common justice." * * *

"The ancient history of Cabool itself is unsatisfactory. The people themselves refer you to Noah's two sons, Cakool and Cabool, as the founders of their race, who, they say, quarrelled about the name of the place, and at length agreed to form it by taking a syllable from each name, hence Ca-bool. The Hindoos assert that the ruler who was overthrown by the Mahomedans, and known by the name of 'Urj,' was fourth in descent from Vikramjeet; but no history brings Vikram so near our time as this. 'Urj' is said by some to have been a Gubr, or fire-worshipper, and to have had two brothers, Silur and Toor: he is also sometimes named Cabool Shah. At Cabool, I met with the following passage in a work which treats of its conquest by the Mahomedans, who state it to have been under their rule for 1240 years:—'The army marched and encamped before Cabool. Cabool Shah, also well known by the name of Urj, came out to meet the Mahomedan force, commanded by Abdool Ruhman, and, having fought a very severe battle, returned to the city, and never again left it. Abdool Ruhman fought with the besieged for a whole year, and encountered great hardships in taking the citadel (hissar); but at last took it by the sword, slaying many soldiers, and capturing their wives and children. Cabool Shah, the king, was brought a prisoner before the general, who ordered him to be put to death on the spot; but he read the Mahomedan creed (Kuluma), and became a Moslem, when Abdool Ruhman honoured him highly. Abdool Ruhman then ordered all the booty of Cabool and Sejistan to be brought forth; one-fifth of this plunder he sent home by his servant Ameer, with a letter announcing his victory.' Oriental historians further describe Cabool as one of seven cities built by Hushung, son of Syamuk, son of Kymoors; the other six being Tabristan, Isfahan, Old Merv, Babool, Candahar, and Mudayar. The extract I have given goes to prove the hissar, or bala-hissar, of Cabool, to be a far more ancient edifice than the time of the Chaghties, or their Mahomedan predecessors. Modern Cabool is given to the days of Sultan Mahmood; but the ancient city is said to have stood on the same hills as those on which the present one is built, only to the south of the citadel, and where the Armenian and other burying-grounds now are. In a country where earthquakes are so frequent, we need not be surprised at finding no remains of ancient architecture; there are not four substantial houses in the present town;

and if any accident happened to it, few traces would remain to later ages. In the locality pointed out as that of the ancient city, many colossal idols are dug up: they are of mud, with a coating of red paint, and fall to pieces on the touch; bits of them were frequently brought to me. These relics carry us back, without doubt, to the Hindoo age. The coins found in and about Cabool have Hindoo devices on them; yet in the face of this evidence, many of the modern inhabitants of that caste will tell you, that their emigration from India took place at no very remote date. Whilst we were in Cabool, an earthen vessel filled with silver coins, all of one type, was disinterred at Shukurdur, in Koh-damun. Mr. Prinsep calls these coins Indo-Sussanian, and he deciphered the Pehlevi Sanscrit legends upon them. But throughout all this country there are Hindoo remains. At Ali Musjid, in Khyber, when they were erecting a new fort, they dug up a small tablet of red stone, three inches square, on which was sculptured a group of four persons, and two deer, surrounding a seated figure: the style of its execution was good. I imagine that the principal personage represented is Boordh, a scarf being thrown over the left shoulder, as in the figures at Bamian: the ears were pendent, and the tiara large. Gurdez is always referred to as a place of antiquity in Cabool, and is still of some importance, the fortification being built of huge stones, with a deep ditch. Between it and Ghuzni there are the ruins of a large town, called Khurwar, which seems to have stood on an extensive plain, like Begram; and from this place also many coins were procured.

"I was not fortunate enough to find any written records regarding Cabool, nor does it appear that any such exist. In my search, however, I obtained some curious works on the geography of this and the neighbouring countries. One of these, styled 'Moosalik ure Moosalish,' had twenty-one manuscript maps in it, accompanied by chapters containing detailed descriptions. Another, called the 'Juma ool insab,' and which was brought from Balkh, gave a minute and curious account of that ancient city. A third, the 'Ujib ool tubukat,' was compiled from eight other works, chiefly relating to subjects of geography. All these I forwarded to the Geographical Society of Bombay, an institution which from its position is peculiarly calculated to follow out such inquiries; but indeed it is impossible that any Oriental society, whatever its specific objects may be, should be indifferent to the literature of men 'whose emulation diffused the taste and the rewards of science from Samarcand and Bokhara to Fez and Cordova.' In the absence of historical truth, we sought, with redoubled interest, to obtain a knowledge of the language and dialects of this country. To these a very valuable and detailed memorandum sent by General Court, and, I believe, received from the lamented M. Jacquie, at Paris, directed our attention and assisted us greatly. Of the specimens of the Kaffir and Puschiye dialects I have already spoken. Lieutenant Leech undertook the preparation of vocabularies and grammars of most of the languages to the west of the Indus, the Brahoee, Beloochee, Punjaubee, and Pooshtoo, together with the Burukee, Lughmanee, Cashgaree, &c. The language of the Brahoees was found to differ essentially from that of the Beloochees. The Burukee, or Kaingramee, spoken by the people of Logur, has an affinity to Persian, although those using it claim a descent from Arabia, and assert that they entered the country with Sultan Mahmood. The dialects of Lughman, Cashgar, and Deer,

as well as the Puschiye, are found to be cognate with languages of Sanscrit origin and Hindoo stock. The Arabs of Cabool have altogether lost their native language: this is also the case with the Calmucks introduced from Northern Asia, although the kings of Cabool at one time gave great encouragement to that race, and were accustomed to make them a present of a sum of money on the birth of each child.

"But to proceed to other matters. The gallant struggle made for the independence of Herat by the Afghans, guided by our able and courageous countryman, Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, now a major, and companion of the Bath, produced good effects for a time at Cabool; but these unhappily were not lasting. If I had become a convert to the Afghan belief in dreams, I should have had, during every week of my residence, proofs of our ultimate success and supremacy in the country; and it will not, perhaps, be now read without interest, that on the 17th of January, 1838, the 'Moojawar,' or guardian of the tomb of the Emperor Baber, waited upon me, and stated, with much solemnity, that 'he had on the preceding night seen in a dream the Firingees seated on Baber's grave, receiving the salutations of the Afghans.' The ulterior results of our dominion he, however, could not precisely tell, as he was unfortunately awakened by the call of the crier for morning prayers. Another Afghan from Candahar, who called upon me one day, said, 'You stand aloof from us; but you will be unable to continue this course: our country is good, but it is without a head; and, like a beautiful widow, it voluntarily avows her attachment to you, and you cannot refuse to accept her as a wife.' All my visitors, however, were not so complimentary. An Afghan, who had seen India, was speaking of our administration of justice; and I endeavoured to gather from him what he considered to be the defects of our Indian rule, as far as they affected his own class, which was that of a merchant. He answered me, according to the Asiatic fashion, by a proverb: 'Give us a new life, and the patience of Job, and then all will be well.' This satire on the tardiness of our courts of justice, coming as it does from Cabool, may, perhaps, not be entirely without its effect. If, however, an Afghan complains of endurance being necessary to those who are so unfortunate as to be embayed in legal proceedings, what would an Englishman think of the trials of patience which the Kuzzibashes of Cabool have voluntarily imposed upon themselves, and of which I had excellent opportunities of judging at this crisis? Nearly all the secretaries of the country are of this persuasion, so that the whole of the correspondence is in their hands. In all their written accounts, the defence of Herat, although the siege was conducted by the King of Persia himself, was described as the resistance of men true to God against wretches. The Persians were styled infidels and heretics; and the slaughter of a few of them recited as a triumph, while prayers were offered up for their destruction, and joyful expectations expressed that they would be annihilated. The letters containing these opinions are not only read in Cabool by Persian secretaries, but are answered by them in the same style, although it is perfectly known that they are of the very class on whose devoted heads so much obloquy is poured by the Soonee Afghans. The situation of the Kuzzibashes of Cabool seems a good deal to resemble that of the Copts in Egypt; they lead much the same sort of life, and hold a similar station in society. Power and influence console both races for the

hard words and rough usages of their employers. An Afghan Moollah asked me if we had any distinction of Soonees and Shias in our creed? I told him that we had various sects, and explained the difference of opinion between Roman Catholics and Protestants. He at once observed, that 'it was not a stock or a stone that was an idol; it was what man worshipped, be it money or be it flesh.' I had not expected such sentiments from a Mahomedan. I must also mention an observation of the same man as to the professors of Christianity. He said, 'We were called "Nussaree," or "Nazarenes," because we had given assistance ("nusrut") to Christ.' I ventured to tell him that our Saviour was born at Nazareth; and that a much simpler explanation of the term could therefore be given; but it is not an easy matter to convince a Mahomedan doctor of an error in his opinions, founded as they are on the prejudices of education.

"I was agreeably surprised by the mildness of the winter at Cabool, after all that I had been told of its severity; but it appears that this year the weather had been unusually temperate. The people have no knowledge of lighting their apartments, except by means of oil-paper or cloth; and it was not without great surprise that they saw me cause the quicksilver to be rubbed off mirrors, which we purchased in their bazaar, and the glass fitted into window-frames. Although this glass had been brought all the way from Moscow, it cost little more than half a rupee for a large-sized pane. The comfort which I thus so cheaply obtained led some of the Khans to imitate my plan for keeping out the cold. By the 26th of February, the willow, or 'bedee mishk,' had blossomed; on the 11th of March, the first flower of spring, or the 'so-sun,' a kind of small sweet-smelling iris, made its appearance; and on the 1st of April, the apricot shewed their blossom. Nevertheless it snowed on the 27th of March; and tradition states that Ghuzni was destroyed by snow, nine days and a half after the vernal equinox. The cold was not so intense, even in the depth of winter, as to prevent me from riding out, my horse being ice-shod; but experience has since proved to me that the severity of the winter in Cabool differs very greatly in different years. During winter the bazaars are well filled; but in the country the people literally do nothing. They sit outside their forts wrapped up in sheepskins, and basking in the sun, which is always warm and agreeable. If there were any manufactures in the country, the people might employ themselves well and usefully during the cold season; but at present their days are unprofitably passed in relating stories and adventures. From so much idleness, one is disposed to infer favourably of the natural resources of the country, and of the mildness of its government. I remember to have met with the remark in a late number of the *Westminster Review*, 'that a despotic nation can only be great during a career of victory'; but, however true this may be as an abstract principle, in Afghanistan at least we see that a cessation from conquest has not been followed by ruin; and that if greatness has left this people, they still retain a large share of comfort and enjoyment, although the splendour of their monarchy be no more. The Afghan invasions of India were not made by open warfare: they were as the prowling of wild beasts after their prey; and, like them, the invaders were contented secretly, and by surprise, to obtain their spoil and drag it back into their dens. Happily, neither the Afghan, nor his neighbour the Tartar, any longer dares to rav-

age the land. British supremacy now hemmed them within their own limits; and the vast power which we have established brings these nations as suitors for our alliance, instead of invaders of our territory. It will compel a restless people, and in a degree it has already done so, to fall back upon their own resources, and must in time lead to the development of many elements of power and happiness which have long lain neglected in their fine country. The impatience of an Afghan is proverbial. He has a homely expression, 'Not to use the wager of the knife' (shurt i karun), that is, to seek to cut his melon before he buys it; but his conduct is at variance with his proverb. Greater reforms have, however, been made in society than that of weaning an Afghan from his evil habits; time and circumstances have rendered them familiar to him, and time and circumstances may also efface them.

"The ruler of Cabool, Dost Mahomed Khan, partook at this time of the impatience common to his nation; and some may perhaps say, not without sufficient cause. Herat was closely besieged by Persia. Should it fall, the danger to Candahar and Cabool was apparent; should it be successful, and repulse Persia, that danger still existed to Cabool. The British government, confident in the success of its measures in Persia, placed no value on an Afghan alliance. Fear, therefore, overtook Dost Mahomed, and it was seconded by appeals to his interest; and thus two of the most powerful motives which influence the human mind inclined the chief to look for support to the west instead of the east. Having clearly ascertained that such were his views, there was no room for doubt as to the line of conduct which it was expedient for me to adopt; and I accordingly intimated to him my intention of returning to India. He expressed great regret at my decision; and when, on the 26th of April, I finally quitted Cabool, he was profuse in his professions of personal friendship and regard. Mr. Masson accompanied me, as he conceived that his position in Cabool would not be safe after my departure, and under the circumstances which led to it. We reached Julalabad on the 30th of April, and were hospitably received by the Ameer's son, Akbar Khan, and by whom, as I have before mentioned, I had been received with great pomp and splendour on entering Cabool on the 20th of September. I was anxious to examine the river of Cabool, and resolved, therefore, to descend it upon rafts: two days were spent in their preparation. More pains were bestowed to effect this than I had anticipated. About eighty skins were used for each raft; but only a fourth part of these were inflated; the rest were stuffed with straw, spars were placed across, and the whole bound together by a floating frame-work. When the paddles are used, the motion of the raft is circular, the great object being to keep it in force of the stream. On the 3d of May we set sail, and reached Lalpoor, which is half-way to Peshawur, in seven hours: here we halted for the night, and were hospitably entertained by the Mumund chief. Next day we prosecuted our voyage, and in eight hours reached Muttee, in the plain of Peshawur, where there were elephants, palanquins, and horses, waiting to convey us to the hospitable mansion of General Avitable. The excitement in descending the river of Cabool is greater than the danger; nevertheless considerable care and dexterity are required to avoid the projecting rocks, and the whirlpools which they form. We were caught in one of them, called Fuwl: one raft

revolved in it for two hours; and it was only extricated by the united exertions of the crews of the other rafts. The Camel's Neck, or the far-famed 'Shoothur Gurdun,' presented an appearance, as we approached it, so grand and impressive, that it will never be effaced from my memory. We had dropped down the river for half an hour under heavy clouds; precipitous rocks rose some thousand feet high on either side; and the stream was deep and glassy. At length we saw, at the termination of a long vista which lay before us, the water boiling, or rather heaving itself up. Before we reached this point the rain fell in torrents, the lightning flashed, and tremendous claps of thunder reverberated from cliff to cliff. In the midst of this storm we passed down the rapids, the water dashing wildly upon us, and the wind roaring and hissing through the chasm. The scene altogether was sublime, almost terrific. On the banks of the river the villagers were washing the sand for gold in the usual manner, the operation being carried on in wooden trays. I heard from them that in the Oxus and its tributaries it is usual to spread out and fix bushy sheepskins in the bed of the river; and the water, as it passes over them, leaves the pure particles of gold, free from extraneous substances; the skins are then dried in the sun, and the precious metal collected from them. If I remember rightly, a similar plan was adopted by some of the nations of antiquity." [To be continued.]

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Narrative of the Second Campaign in China.
By Keith Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., late
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-
chief. Pp. 253. R. Bentley.

FOLLOWING Lord Jocelyn's interesting narrative of the first Chinese campaign (see *Lit. Gazette Review*), Lieut. Mackenzie, who had the good fortune to accompany Sir Gordon Bremer as his secretary, has in this volume presented the public with a sequel not unworthy of the clear account, the moderation, and intelligence of the preceding work. The operations in the Canton river, and in the taking of the city, are distinctly described; and throughout the whole of the transactions there is much to attract the consideration of the country, not only as regards the past, but in anticipation of the probable future. On many points, as we may say, *ad huc sub judice lis est*, we refrain from offering any opinion; and fancy we shall best consult the tastes of our readers, by confining ourselves to events, and leaving arguments and conclusions to politicians and parliaments.

The officer in command was shot through the breast while leading his men on, his button and feather being among the trophies in my possession. Having secured our prisoners, the troops lay down to rest, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the Nemesis, and boats of the men-of-war, attack the war-junks in Anson's Bay. The first shot went completely through a large junk, and sent the crew jumping into the water in all directions; while a Congreve rocket, which was fired at the admiral's junk, went through the deck into the magazine, upon which she immediately blew up. Being full both of men and money, which had been sent down from Canton to pay the troops, the loss was great. These operations continued for some hours, during which time seventeen junks were destroyed, and many brought away."

"On returning (says Mr. M.) with Sir Gordon Bremer to the Wellesley, we found a Chinese

It was at the end of November 1840 that the author landed at Macao ; and, after some trumpery negotiations, action commenced at *Ty-cock-tow* (a punster might think it was shrove-tide), where it is stated

" During this time [military services on one side] our sister service had not been idle, for we found the guns in the lower battery completely silenced; but still many Chinese remained in the fort. After waiting a short time, to allow the men to recruit their strength, we descended the hill, with the intention of attacking this fort. When the Chinese, however, saw us advancing, many of them fled, but they were met by a party of marines and of the 37th, by whom numbers of them were killed. Some again returned to the fort, where they witnessed the fate of their comrades. Thither they were quickly followed by the marines and native troops, who, blowing the gate open, rushed in, but met with considerable resistance: for the Chinese had harboured a chop by this prisoner to Kwan, the Chinese admiral, explaining different usages of civilised warfare; adding that, if the forts struck their colours, we would not fire on them, but would take them under our protection. There can be no doubt that Captain Elliot, in sending this chop, was actuated by feelings of pure humanity; for having witnessed the great loss of life sustained by the Chinese in the morning, together with the probability of a still greater loss in the capture of the large forts, he wished, if possible, to spare them. The policy of the act may, however, be questioned, more particularly with his excellency's knowledge of the national character. Subsequent events have also shewn how utterly unworthy they were of such leniency, and with what a perfidious race we had to contend."

He afterwards observes, on another protraction:

"It is more than probable, that had the action of the 7th of January, 1841, been vigorously followed up by the total destruction of the Bogue forts, and had we then advanced on Canton, we could have dictated our own terms with greater facility than we afterwards did in May. To some this may seem rather a rash mode of procedure; but when it is taken into consideration that we had then 1,300 men, besides seamen (who could have been landed on an emergency), all in perfect health, the season in our favour, and no concentration of Chinese troops against us, the proposition is not so totally impossible. But it was owing to delay, and trusting to the *Punica fides* of the Chinese, that our affairs were ruined; and the same remark is indeed applicable to all the operations of this expedition. Had we, on the first arrival of the expedition, demolished the Bogue forts, destroyed Amoy, Ningpo, and then appeared off the Peiho, all our demands would have been acceded to; there would have been none of the enormous waste of life at Chusan; no barbarities inflicted on Mrs. Noble, a widowed lady, at Ningpo; none of the heavy losses on our merchants; while the expedition would have terminated, in all probability, honourably to our arms and national character, instead of being now again to commence. Of the final termination, indeed, of the contest, no one can yet form any opinion; for the terrors of our warfare are daily decreasing, the mandarins being well aware that delay injures our strength in a far greater degree than any hostilities they can carry on against us."

These remarks, however, are, we trust, likely to be no longer applicable: the idea of a little war has been sufficiently scouted; and our author gives us better hopes; for he says—"A new scene and new theatre for action is now open to the expedition: let us therefore, in conclusion, hope that the operations carried on may lead to a certain and honourable adjustment of the many difficulties with which we have to contend; but that, at the same time, so severe and salutary a lesson will be taught the Chinese, as effectually to prevent a recurrence of their formerly oft repeated and too long unpunished atrocities."

The following fact seems to be important, as evincing the general disposition of the Chinese people:—

"An expedition, under Captain Scott of H.M.S. Samarang, having the plenipotentiary with him, proceeded up the Broadway, a passage of the Canton river never before navigated by any European vessel. This force took and destroyed several small forts and mandarin stations, and otherwise harassed the enemy. In addition to the natural difficulty of the navigation, the passage was much obstructed with stakes, placed there to prevent our advance. The peasantry, however, came to us voluntarily, and assisted the seamen in clearing them away, manifesting no signs of fear or distrust, and none of hostility: they also rendered us, in other respects, every assistance in their power."

And the following relates a curious trait:—

"Captain Bethune, who had command of this division, immediately pushed off, and attacked the fort. The Tartars, who composed the garrison, made a most determined resistance; and we observed them shooting arrows at us through the embrasures, while their comrades loaded the guns. At length we effected a landing; but the enemy had, as usual, escaped, carrying off their wounded. In this fort I found

great quantities of female dress, and was informed that the soldiers believe that any part of the attire of the other sex renders the wearer invulnerable. After spiking the guns, we returned to the boats; but our attention being attracted by the firing in the direction of the factories, we pulled round, and had the satisfaction of finding the British colours waving in the garden. The flag of truce was now hoisted; but it had not been up five minutes, before the Chinese again commenced firing; when down came the emblem of peace, and hostilities recommenced. We then captured the Dutch and French follies, after which the flag again went up; but some of the gun-boats, which had not had any share in the action, and hoped to do something to retrieve the honour of their country, again commenced firing. For a second time the white flag came down, and the gun-boats were captured. Peace, however, had not been restored ten minutes, before some tiger-hearted Tartars commenced firing from a small battery: the same ceremony was, therefore, again observed with regard to the flag. At length, after five successive truces, and as many breaches of truce, we were allowed to hold undisputed possession of the factories, singularly enough exactly two years after Lin's first edict against the opium-trade. Thus was this enormous town, and the vast property it contained, the lives of the inhabitants, and the existence of the town itself, dependent on our forbearance. Our power we used in the most lenient manner possible. No ransom was demanded by us: we only insisted that trade should go on as formerly, and that protection should be assured to the inhabitants. I fear that our quality of mercy did not bless those that gave, however much we know it blessed those who were the receivers of our bounty."

Proceeding onward, we have a graphic description, opening with what must have been a striking sight.

"At 4 p.m. the right column, under the command of Major-general Sir H. Gough, passed Canton, in an immense flotilla, towed by the Nemesis. These boats, as I have before mentioned, had been captured during the previous days, and were admirably adapted for the conveyance of troops, as well as to shelter them from the sun. The steamer was full of red coats; while the tail, beneath which Dan O'Connell's must for ever hide its diminished head, was composed of every variety of China craft, from the far up-country tea-boat, capable alone of conveying 400 men, and quaintly christened by Jack, "Noah's Ark," down to the humble sampan, conveyed about 2,400 fighting men. In fact, what with the novelty of the scene, and the excitement of the service, such a sight was never before witnessed. The scenery around, as far as the eye could reach, was very beautiful, the fields being in the highest state of culture; while the banks of the river, bordered with hedges, would, to a vigilant enemy, have afforded great facility for harassing our progress. On arriving at the landing-place, five miles above Canton, at 5 p.m., the 49th regiment was immediately landed; and after taking possession of two large Joss-houses or temples, for as many of the troops as they could contain, proceeded to escort the general in a reconnaissance of the country which next day would be the scene of action. We were out on this service about three hours, and were able distinctly to ascertain the position of the enemy, and succeeded in advancing close to a small camp with the advanced guard. The Chinese, however, took the alarm, and threw up

poor camp-follower was carried off; and next day we found his headless trunk, the head having no doubt been cut off, to enable his captor to claim the reward. As night closed around us, it was beautiful to observe the lurid glare of the fires in Canton, which were now blazing up fiercely, and shewed the tall masts and spars of the ships distinctly, while the light of the 'chaste moon' was completely eclipsed by the brilliancy of our earthly fire. Having obtained the necessary information, we fell back on our position on the banks of the river. On returning thither, as may well be imagined, we were rather hungry after our march; and it was with much pleasure that I accepted an invitation from a friend of the Madras artillery, to take some supper. I found the party assembled in the large Joss-house, the interior of which presented the most extraordinary sight I ever witnessed; the few lights merely serving to render the darkness visible, and at the same time shew the numerous sleeping forms of the soldiers. In the centre of the extreme end stood the principal altar, adorned with grotesque idols: among these figures I discovered two camp-followers busily employed in taking down a fine Joss; to serve, no doubt, to enrich the collection of Chinese curios. In the adjoining apartment, I found our party most zealously engaged in discussing an ample supper, at which I need not add, I had much pleasure in assisting. This important operation being satisfactorily executed, and the necessary number of cheroots smoked, without which no meal to the east of the Cape is reckoned as complete, Captain Gough and I set off to explore the house. The elegance of the rooms, as well as the chasteness of the decorations and furniture was astonishing; while the beauty and delicacy of the carving, which was lavished around with an unsparring hand, shewed that the Chinese fully merit the praise they have received with regard to their skill in this art. The garden also was in perfect keeping with the character of the building, being laid out in that picturesque style for which the Chinese are so celebrated. The grounds were stocked with many of those extraordinary gigantic shrubs, which are produced by stunting the growth of the plant. One 'merrie conceit' in particular attracted our attention: at the end of a short passage was an oval opening, which seemed to terminate in a long walk; but on stepping out, we found another garden, laid out in a different style from the last. After wandering about for nearly two hours, we returned on board the Nemesis; but had not laid down half an hour, before we were roused by the bugles sounding the alarm: fortunately it proved a false alarm, and the remainder of the night passed away quietly."

"It may be supposed every one was ready early on the 27th; the guns were all loaded, and only waiting the word from the general (who was making his final inspection), to commence firing. At this moment a naval officer, who had been travelling all night, arrived, bearing a despatch from Captain Elliot, enjoining a cessation of hostilities; and at the same time informing Sir Hugh, that negotiations were in progress for the ransom of the city. Of course, there remained but one course—to obey. I will not attempt to describe the feelings through the whole force at this announcement."

The most remarkable description we meet with hereabouts is the following:—

"The 29th was devoted to numerous exploring parties round the various positions, and in the villages near Canton, in many of which were some curious Joss-houses. One suburb of

the city deserves particular mention; being, in the literal acceptation of the term, a city of the dead.* It consisted of a well-built town, which was apparently not inhabited by living beings, but devoted entirely to the tenants of the tomb. The front of the houses was appropriated to the worship of Joss, while the back part was divided into several small chambers, each containing several coffins, arranged on elevated platforms, and surrounded with incense-burners. The outside of these chambers was tastefully ornamented with beautiful creeping plants; while over the doorway were generally inscribed some Chinese characters. The coffins were very thick, and made of camphor-wood; and, when opened, contained embalmed bodies in the highest preservation. Each 'tenant of his narrow bed,' being attired in his best clothes, presented no unpleasing image of our long sleep. One coffin, in particular, contained a mandarin, dressed in full uniform, with rich satin robes and cap and button, denoting the rank of the deceased: one hand held a fan, and the other a Chinese chop, perchance a letter to Charon; while some money was arranged on his breast, in the form of a cross, intended no doubt as a fee for the boatman. The Chinese are, I believe, very particular in paying respect to the memory of their ancestors, which may in some degree account for the extreme neatness of this immense mausoleum."

Of the opium-smuggling and smoking we are told:—

"During an excursion into the interior, we halted a short time to rest; and while here, the elder of the village at which we were came out, and invited us to sit down in his house—an invitation I accepted with pleasure. After being seated a minute or two, the old gentleman produced an opium-pipe, with all the paraphernalia belonging to it, and, after preparing every thing, offered it to me. Not being inclined to partake of it, I declined the proffered civility; at which the old gentleman smoked the pipe himself. This is but one instance, out of many I know, of the partiality of the Chinese for the drug. The well-known venality of the mandarins is such, that it will not surprise my readers when I say, that I never yet entered a mandarin's house without finding quantities of opium. This will serve to shew the error some have fallen into, in supposing that the practice is not universal, and that it is not connived at by government officers. In fact, to talk of the Chinese government putting down opium-smoking, or even wishing to do so, is about as absurd as to attempt to stop beer-drinking in the United Kingdom."

The appendix contains several papers of great interest—such as the relation of the loss of the cutter Louis in a typhoon, and the adventures on shore of Capt. Elliot, Lord Amelius Beauclerk, and the wrecked crew: their escape seems to have been almost miraculous. And also Keshen's memorial to the emperor on the state of the defence of the Canton province. It is altogether so singularly characteristic, that, at the risk of exceeding our limits, we copy part of its conclusion, in conclusion of our review:—

"Your slave has also made personal observation of the character and disposition of the people of this province. He has found them ungrateful and avaricious. Putting out of view those who are actual traitors, and of whom, therefore, it is unnecessary to say any thing, the rest dwell

* "The Chinese call this suburb *Shoong-shan-sze*, 'Double-hill Temple,' from the very peculiar position in which it is built."

indiscriminately with foreigners; they are accustomed to see them day by day; and, after living many years together, the utmost intimacy has grown up between them. They are widely different from the people of Tinghae, who, having had no previous intercourse with foreigners, felt at once that they were of another race. Let us reverse the circumstances, and suppose that the English had craftily distributed their gifts and favours, and set at work the whole machinery of their tricks, here as at Chusan; and it might verily be feared, that the whole people would have been seduced from their allegiance: they would certainly not have shewn the same unbending obstinacy that the people of Tinghae did. These plain evidences of the want of firmness on the part of the people here, give us still more cause for anxiety. We find, on turning over the records of the past, that, when operations were being carried on against the pirates of this province, although these were only so many thieves and robbers, with native vessels, and guns of native casting, yet the affair was lengthened out for several years; and was only put an end to by invitations to lay down their arms under promise of security. And it is much to be feared, that the 'wasp's sting is far more poisonous' now than then. Your slave has again and again revolved the matter in his anxious mind. The consequences, in so far as they relate to his own person, are trifling; but as they regard the stability of the government, and the lives of the people, they are vast, and extend to distant posterity. Should he incur guilt in giving battle when unable to command a victory, or should he be criminal in making such arrangements as do not meet the gracious approbation of his sovereign,—he must equally bear his offence; and for his life, what is it, that he should be cared for or pitied! But if it be in not acting so as to meet the gracious approbation of his sovereign that he becomes guilty, the province and the people have yet their sacred sovereign to look to and rely upon for happiness, protection, justice, and peace. Whereas, if his guilt should lie in giving battle when unable to command a victory, then will the celestial dignity of the throne be sullied, the lives of the people sacrificed, and for further proceedings and arrangements it will be, in an increased degree, impossible to find resource. Entertaining these views, a council has been held of all the officers in the city; namely, the general and lieutenant-generals of the garrison, the lieutenant-governor, the literary chancellor, and the commissioners, intendants, prefects, and magistrates, as also the late governors, Lin Tsihsueu and Tang Ting-ching; all of whom agree that our defences are such as it is impossible to trust to, and that our troops would not hold their ground on the field of battle. Moreover, the troops ordered from the different provinces by your majesty having yet a long journey to come, time is still necessary for their arrival; nor can they all arrive together. The assemblage of a large body of troops, too, is a thing not to be effected without sundry rumours flying about:—our native traitors are sure to give information; and the said foreigners will previously let loose their contumacious and violent dispositions. Your slave is so worried by grief and vexation, that he loathes his food, and sleep has forsaken his eyelids. But, for the above-cited reasons, he does not shrink from the heavy responsibility he is incurring, in submitting all these facts, the results of personal investigation, to your celestial majesty. And, at the same time, he

presents for perusal the letter of the said foreigners, wherein they make the various restorations before enumerated. He humbly hopes his sacred sovereign will with pity look down upon the blackhaired flock—his people, and will be graciously pleased to grant favours beyond measure, by acceding to the requests now made. Thus shall we be spared the calamity of having our people and land burned to ashes; and thus shall we lay the foundation of victory, by binding and curbing the foreigners now, while preparing to have the power of cutting them off at some future period."

A Ride on Horseback to Florence, through France and Switzerland, described in a Series of Letters. By a Lady. 2 vols. 8vo. Murray.

We have been much pleased with this work: it is written in that light and graceful style which flows so well from the pen of a lady; and although it has often been our lot, in literary notices, to ask, What can be written new of a journey across the beaten path of the Simplon to Florence, and back by Mont Cenis? we are ready to admit we are here, to a certain extent, satisfactorily answered; and that, if no new wonders have been discovered, and brought to light in these pages, still the freshness of colouring, and the life of the descriptions given, class the work above the common run of Italian tours. The mode of travelling has of itself the charm of novelty to attract; although we fancy, from the perusal of this Journey, such a style of visiting foreign climes is not very likely to become prevalent. The favourite "Fanny," however gallantly she bears up her fair rider through difficulties and dangers, must inevitably have been a source of considerable trouble and annoyance at many and various periods of the trip; and we imagine few, either ladies or gentlemen, will be found desirous of following the example here set them. The slow progress, too, on the way, is another great objection to this mode of travelling: the fair authoress occupies twelve days between Calais and Paris,—a road which all the locomotive world are anxious to get over as speedily as possible, and which four-and-twenty hours will suffice to pass conveniently through.

Perhaps there are rather too many legendary episodes in the volumes to please us,—this, however, is mere matter of taste; and as they are well written, and now and then we meet with one not generally known, they may, to some readers, give additional interest to the work.

Those who knew the splendid passage of the Simplon some twenty years since, will peruse with deep regret an account of its present state, in the description of our author's transit over that once beautiful and commodious road. We were anxious to have given this account, as a fair sample of style, as well as to exhibit the inconvenience of equestrian touring; but we regret much that its length prevents us. A perusal of it will amply repay the reader.

The Domestic Dictionary and Housekeeper's Manual: comprising every thing pertaining to Cookery, Diet, Economy, and Medicine. By Gibbons Merle. The medical portion of the work by John Reitch, M.D. 8vo, pp. 468. London, Strange.

A most comprehensive and useful book; the information conveyed in a popular manner, and every page containing matter of utility or amusement: in fact, just the sort of guide for young housekeepers, to whom we accordingly recommend it.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.
CURE OF STAMMERING, WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

April 27, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—Your having taken an early and warm interest in recommending to public notice a system for the cure of stammering, which, as connected with the press, though a stranger to me, you were invited to witness, whilst it deserves my best thanks, induces me to solicit the farther favour of allowing your *Journal* to be made the medium for the following remarks upon a statement and correspondence widely circulated by Mr. James Yearsley, a surgeon, and professor of a nostrum for the cure of deafness and stammering. This individual, it seems, stumbled on the latter by "accident," as he was excising the uvulas and tonsils of his patients for the former malady; and so wonderfully prescient does he appear to have been, he never suspected that "stammer" might possibly be a consequence of defective hearing, since it is not very easy or natural to articulate correctly sounds which we have only imperfectly heard! But be this as it may, the wrath of Mr. Yearsley has been violently inflamed by the letter from Mr. Liston, where that eminent person had the goodness to bear testimony to the efficacy of my practice, in cases of which he had been an eye and ear witness, and which you were kind enough to quote, in support of your own opinions, founded on similar experience, in the *Literary Gazette*. A line of conduct more honourable, more liberal, or more disinterested than that pursued by Mr. Liston it is difficult to conceive; and yet it is upon his having acted in this honest and upright manner towards a person unknown to him, except from his having examined his system, that Mr. Yearsley dares to found charges of the most contemptible nature, and such as could only suggest themselves to a debased mind, influenced by self-interest and irritated passions. Mr. Liston, regardless alike of professional pretence and class-partisanship, simply ventured to declare the truth, and at the same time to express his objections to "the painful and unwarrantable incisions" on individuals, which left them with "palates horribly mutilated, hesitating in their speech, and stammering as before," — the whole credit of which mode of cure Mr. Yearsley is so anxious to appropriate to himself.* I have to regret that, proud and gratified as I was by Mr. Liston's manly and favourable statement, I unwittingly made it public through *The Times*; and my only excuse is, that as it was frankly given to me without restriction, I was not aware that the gentleman who had so given it, might, as he did, dislike and object to this use being made of it. I offer him this sincere apology for the act; and with that apology dispose of the mean and utterly false supposition which disgraces Mr. Yearsley, viz. that, "in

* He consequently assumes the obliquity of Mr. Liston's remarks to be pointed at him, and no other. *Qui capit ille fecit*; where the cap fits, it is well to put it on: but there is a certain Mr. Braid, who in his "Treatise on Talipes, Strabismus, Stammering," &c. asserts his title to be considered the real Simon Pure of this tragedy, or rather the Scrub of this comedy; for he says—"Deffenbach and Yearsley have been represented as the first who devised and practised effective operations for the cure of stammering; but whatever merit is due to any one in that respect, I have an undoubted right to claim for myself, having operated for that complaint by division of the frenum lingue and genioglossi muscles, and in other cases by the excision of the tonsils and amputation of the uvula, three months prior to any of them; Professor Deffenbach's first operation having been performed on the 7th of January last (1841); Yearsley's in December (1839); and mine in Sept. 1839." — *Ed. L. G.*

the case in question, the 'if you will puff me, I will puff you,' is so glaringly evident as to leave little doubt of the perfect understanding between the parties." I should feel that I derogated from the character of man, were I to offer more than an unqualified denial to so worthless an aspersion. Mr. Liston's reputation is sufficient reply on his part; and I trust that my own is too well known to be affected by such a paltry insinuation.

Mr. Yearsley, writhing under the daily accumulating exposure of failure in his mutilating experiments, reverts to and talks of "the surprising success which appeared to attend them"—declares that he "has yet to find one case in which he has inflicted inconvenience or injury, even where no advantage has been derived"—and produces a string of testimonials, assuredly of the weakest, coolest, and most negative kind ever promulgated to prop a lost cause, to shew that he really did his patients no "great harm," if he did them no good [Dr. Davies]; that nothing of a serious nature, likely to prove injurious, was seen [by Mr. Curling]; that [Mr. Gilbert MacMurdo] did not see him perform any operation which was likely to be injurious to the patient; and so it happens that, out of all of these damning-with-faint-praise epistles, there is but one from Dr. W. Tyler Smith, of Vigo Street, which speaks boldly out and vouches for the early and perfect recovery of upwards of two hundred patients. As Dr. Smith, however, has acted as the assistant of his brother-in-law Mr. Yearsley, and is a very young man, I am not inclined to attach any extraordinary weight to his thoroughgoing testimonial. Why, sir, there are under my care at this moment the children of medical gentlemen, who figure in Mr. Yearsley's and Dr. Smith's list of cures; and who, after the pain and fever of their cutting processes—slightly as it may suit them to describe such mutilations—have come to me in greater distress than before, and are now in the course of cure under my tuition.

But I am, it seems, not professional enough for Mr. Yearsley, who really founds his curative pretensions on being a member of the College of Surgeons far more than upon the merits of his theory, and denounces any other member who will speak the truth concerning aught out of the College, in preference to supporting a mischievous and ineffectual piece of quackery within its circle. But, sir, it is not the first time that important discoveries have been made beyond these walls, nor detestable practices carried on by presumptuous and ignorant persons, who had nothing but diplomas to cover their folly and effrontery. It was a Dorsetshire farmer, not two miles from my residence, who discovered that vaccination which Jenner so splendidly brought into use; and with an English University education, I am yet to be convinced that I must be incompetent to remove stammering, merely because I have not passed the College!

Mr. Yearsley, having, as is seen from his printed circular, pestered Mr. Liston to "set himself right by acknowledging that his testimonial had been turned to improper uses," chooses to construe the silent neglect with which the uncompromising mind of that gentleman led him to treat so impudent an effort as "a tacit refusal to do justice;" turns round and appeals to the President and Council of the College of Surgeons, who bow him out in the most civil terms; and he next, to employ a vulgar phrase, falls foul of them, as he had already run a-muck against Mr. Liston, against the *Literary Gazette*, and against me. He tells

them, "your not entertaining my appeal [the appeal of the omnipotent Y.] leaves me without faith or reliance on that regulation of the College which promises protection to its members, and which led me to seek it at your hands." Alas, Mr. Yearsley! the protection of your practice would indeed be a disgrace to the College, or to any individual member of it; and my only wonder is, that you have not been expelled from that respectable and enlightened Society.

There are, sir, many other points in Mr. Yearsley's ungrammatical and illogical paper which might provoke animadversion; but I shall be content with setting myself right so far. Mr. Liston, as well as others of our most eminent physicians and surgeons, have done me the honour to witness and examine my method, and the justice to speak of it as they found it; not a few have recommended pupils, and committed their own offspring to my care: between myself and any one of them there never existed the slightest understanding of mutual compliment or benefit; but they freely and generously gave what they thought I had righteously earned by my success. Such, sir, is my plain and simple tale: to them and to you I owe my sincere acknowledgments; and I am happy to offer them in this public manner, regardless alike of the interested misrepresentations and baffled pretences of Mr. Yearsley and his associates. You have yourself seen a number of his pseudo-cured patients resort as pupils to me, every one avowing that, after a most temporary alteration, they had become worse than ever; whilst I stand on the experience of fifteen years, and can produce the testimony of families of high rank and station to the lasting benefits they derived from my instructions, unimpaired to the date at which I have the satisfaction to subscribe myself,

Dear sir, yours faithfully, T. HUNT.
224 Regent Street; and
Swanage, Dorset.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE president, the Marquis of Northampton, having returned to England, has issued cards as usual for four *soirées* during the season. The first is for next Saturday, and the others for the 14th and 23rd of the month, and the 11th of June respectively. Those who have been honoured with invitations will remember the brilliancy and interest which have hitherto attended these most agreeable and instructive meetings. The remaining *réunions* of the president of the Geological Society, Mr. Murchison, will not be interfered with by this arrangement, as they occupy the Saturdays of May 21 and June 4.

GEOLLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 6 and 20.—Mr. Murchison, president, in the chair. A notice was first read on the *Tetraculodon*, by Mr. Koch. The object of this communication is to support the opinion that the *tetraculodon* is generically distinct from the *mastodon*, and, consequently, that the tusks in the lower jaw are not merely sexual characteristics. Mr. Koch states, that during his

* For the honest truth of this straightforward and unvarnished statement we can entirely vouch; as all the circumstances were communicated to us as they occurred. To its refutation of falsehoods, and other arguments, we shall only say *ditto* to Mr. Burke's that that once high name, latterly degraded by the Burkian system, is quite inapplicable to Mr. Hunt, whatever may be to the mutilating practice of Mr. Yearsley.—*Ed. L. G.*

residence in the United States, he examined nearly all the inferior jaws of the mastodon which have been preserved in public and private collections, but in no one instance did he ever observe any traces of a tusk; and Dr. Hays, of Philadelphia, is reported to have arrived at a similar conclusion respecting at least forty specimens of lower jaws. Mr. Koch refers particularly to the mastodon in the Philadelphia Museum, and that preserved at Baltimore; both of which, he says, must have belonged to males. He then alludes to the impossibility of the mastodon, with long upper tusks, making use of inferior tusks such as those forming the subject of the present discussion, and never exceeding twelve inches in length; but these tusks nevertheless bear, Mr. Koch says, evident signs of having been employed in rooting and grubbing; and hence he infers that the animal to which they belonged must have had equally short upper tusks.

For the purpose of illustrating his views, the author proceeds to offer some remarks on three species of *tetracaudodon*, to which have been applied the names of *T. Godmani*, *T. Kochii*, and *T. tapiroides*. The first has been described by Dr. Godman, its discoverer, and by Dr. Hays; but Mr. Koch calls attention to the characters presented by the maxillary and nasal bones, as well as to the additional foramen near the molar bone, and which is wanting in the mastodon and elephant. Of the *T. Kochii* the author possesses an entire upper jaw, with six molars and two tusks, found resting on the lower jaw, which contained a tusk undisturbed in its alveolus. The upper tusks indicate, Mr. Koch says, that they were designed to be used in harmony with the lower tusk, for rooting and grubbing. They are nineteen inches long, more than one-third of the entire length being concealed in the skull; and their greatest circumference, which is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, occurs at the apex, and not at the base. The enamel on the root is very thin, but at the opposite extremity it is uncommonly thick; and this part bears indisputable proofs of having been much used during the life of the animal. Mr. Koch admits that the left tusk disappears in the adult animal; but he says that, both in the old and young individual, the tusks have the same peculiarity of being equal in circumference at the root and farther extremity; and that the "bulb for the reception of the nerve, and nourishment of the tusks, resembles that of the upper tusks minutely both in the old and young animal; which peculiarity would almost give rise to a suspicion of not merely a different variety of the *tetracaudodon*, but even of a new genus." The *tetracaudodon tapiroides* has received its specific name from the resemblance of its first grinder to the molar of the tapir. An upper jaw in Mr. Koch's collection contains two tusks, bent downwards like those of the morse, and thickly covered with enamel; and they plainly indicate, he says, that the animal fed on water-plants. In conclusion, the author calls attention to some peculiar vertebrae which were found associated with the skull and lower jaws of the *tetracaudodon*, and he is of opinion that they exhibit characters in accordance with the supposed aquatic habits of that animal.

"A memoir on the flat regions of Central and Southern Russia in Europe," by Mr. Murchison, M. de Verneuil, and Count Keyserling, was next read, and we reserve it for another *Lit. Gaz.*

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 26.—The president in the chair. A paper was read "On a new mode of raising ships of all classes out of the water for repair, &c., by

Mr. Mallet, of Dublin. The plan was proposed for the purpose of replacing the graving dock and the patent slip in certain situations where such constructions were either too expensive, or an appropriate locality prevented their adoption. The paper reviewed the principal methods hitherto in use,—such as stranding by bilge-ways; careening, or heeling over; lifting by camel; the graving dock; the floating dock, or caisson; the screw and the hydraulic docks, (both American inventions); and Morton's patent slip: it enumerated the localities for which each of these inventions were most applicable, and stated the objections to them. The author then described the general principle of his invention to be, the diffusion of the load or strain over the greatest possible number of fixed points, and avoiding casual and unequal strains, so that there should be uniform motion, with a power proportioned to the resistance. In providing for this, the joggle-joint has been used throughout. The machine consists of a platform supported upon a series of frames with joints at each end, attached at the lower ends to fixed points in the foundation, and at the upper ends to the under sill, which is traversed by a series of beams, to the ends of which are attached rods connected with rollers working in grooves along a suspended railway on the cantilevers of two pulleys run out to form the sides of the apparatus. A chain connected with all these rollers traverses in each suspended railway groove; and, being set in motion by a steam-engine and wheelwork, when the vessel is floated into the platform and made fast, the frames raise the platform and vessel gradually out of the water, permit free access all round the ship, and, when the repairs are completed, the whole is again lowered into the water. It is contended that many practical advantages would arise from this system,—that the ship would not be strained,—that time would be gained, and that it is superior to any method now practised. A series of elaborate drawings, and a very complete model, illustrated the inventor's views.

Mr. Denroche's paper "On the compression of gases, gave an account of the invention of the portable gas by Mr. Gordon; the experiments made by him; the improvements introduced into the forcing-pumps, and other parts of the apparatus; and the arrangements of the gas-works at London, Edinburgh, Paris, and other places. A number of drawings illustrated the communication, which contained much information interesting for the history of gas-making.

The following papers were announced to be read at the next meeting:—"On the strength of carriage-bodies as affecting the safety of railway-travelling," by U. P. M. Rankine; "Notes on the railroad constructing between Liege and the Prussian frontier, passing through Verviers, Belgium," by Lieut. Oldfield, B.E.; "A description of the tunnels between Bristol and Bath on the Great Western Railway, shewing the modes adopted for executing the work," by C. Nixon.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

April 28 (Anniversary Meeting).—Sir Thomas Baring, president, in the chair. The report read gave, for the receipts of the last year, 35771. 13s. 10d., for the disbursements 28361. 17s. 10d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 740. 16s. It stated the funded capital to be 37,630l. and this with the buildings of the Institution freehold, and the land-tax redeemed. We rejoice in the prosperity of this deserving literary and scientific

corporation. The report further stated, that the professorship of experimental philosophy had proved, in the hands of Mr. Grove, highly conducive to the usefulness of the institution, and to the development of the general objects of scientific research. The loss of Dr. Birkbeck was feelingly alluded to, both in the report and by the chairman, who announced that Mr. W. H. Peppys, F.R.S., had been nominated to the vacant office of vice-president. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and other annual business transacted.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Removal of the great obstacle to the practical application of Electro-Magnetism as an effective propelling power.

We are indebted to a valued correspondent, the consul-general of the Netherlands, for this communication. We are rich this week on the subjects, electricity and magnetism.

"The Hague, 18th April, 1842.

"A private gentleman, Mr. Elias, of Haarlem, has just published the description of a new machine invented by him, for the application of electro-magnetism as a substitute for steam. The object of the inventor has been chiefly to remedy the defects which, in 1839, rendered the otherwise ingenious invention of Mr. Jacoby of St. Petersburg, a total failure, in as far as practical utility is concerned. Those defects originated, it seems, in the erroneous supposition that the power of the magnetic bars exclusively resides in their extremities—whence the form hitherto given to all electro-magnetic machines, viz. that of a horse-shoe, which, while it occasions an unavoidable interruption of the magnetic stream at each new inversion of the poles, at the same time leaves the power resident in the remaining part of the bars wholly unemployed. The new invention of Mr. Elias, on the contrary, has the very great advantage of rendering effective the full power of the magnetic stream uninterruptedly, and throughout the whole body of the apparatus. This consists of two concentric rings of soft iron, standing on the same plane, of which the external one is immovable, while that on the inside revolves round its own axis. By means of a piece of copper wire, wound about each of these rings, he has given them six magnetic poles, placed at equal distances from one another, the whole being so contrived that the one ring exerts its inducing power on the other throughout the whole circumference, and always at the same distance. A small but very perfect model of this important invention is now open to public inspection here; and the result of its operation is allowed, by those skilled in such matters, to be such as to ensure the most triumphant success."

ELECTRICAL SOIRÉE.

We have thus designated the evening set apart for the subscribers, and their friends, to the courses of lectures which have been delivered at the parochial school-room, Clapham Common, because it was the concluding meeting of the season, and entirely devoted to the exhibition of apparatus, and to the experimental investigation of the phenomena, illustrative of the chemical, electro-magnetic, and calorific properties of the voltaic battery. The heating effects of electricity were shewn by one hundred series of Professor Grove's nitric-acid battery, which brilliantly ignited about nine feet of iron wire. Mr. Gassiot, one of the most spirited and liberal supporters of the Clapham Lectures, was the speaker and operator on Tuesday evening; and he explained to a nu-

merous audience the properties of the battery, and its application to the several mechanical and artistic purposes recently perfected, or being at the present time worked out. We never before witnessed so extensive a collection of electrical apparatus and instruments, together with their productions—electro-types, electro-tints, electro-chromes, electro-plating, &c. &c. There were some beautiful specimens of the latter from Messrs. Smith; but so, indeed, were there fine examples of every thing connected with this interesting science, a description of which would far exceed our limits. There were two things, however, which we cannot pass over without a brief notice: these are, Mr. Crosse's specimens of electrically-formed crystals, and Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic machines.

Electro-Crystals.—The crystals exhibited were chiefly metallic; but we were told that Mr. Crosse, at Broomfield, has succeeded in transferring a portion from the exterior of a solid crystal of transparent sulphate of baryta positively electrified to the surface of a piece of clay-slate negatively electrified, in brilliant transparent crystals, very small, but slowly increasing: the action still continuing in common water alone, after some months' action. Mr. Crosse is also transferring carbonate of baryta and carbonate of strontia in the same way; but the formation is botryoidal, very abundant, and most beautiful;—likewise carbonate of lime in some quantity, the formation being crystalline and arborescent, like a group of white fir-trees;—and likewise silica from solid quartz negatively electrified to quartz positively electrified, in minute transparent crystals, in a solution of pure carbonate of potash. This process, and that of the sulphate of baryta, are extremely slow. Mr. Crosse has hit on some new plans, which the public shall know ere long.

Electro-magnetic Machines.—There were several of these of various constructions in the room; but two, by Professor Wheatstone, attracted our particular attention and admiration. By the substitution of a rotatory disc in the one, and of an eccentrically moving iron wheel in the other, for the radii and isolated electromagnet of other machines, the whole amount of the magnetic force appears to be utilised: the attractions are continuous and constant, some parts of the wheel being always within their sphere of action without the aid of momentum. On this principle also is the Hague electro-magnetic arrangement (see above), although apparently calling into play with fuller effect the magnetic power; and we are pleased to be able, in the same Gazette, to direct attention to these beautiful inventions of Professor Wheatstone; because, we think, from this principle alone can practical electro-magnetic mechanical power be derived.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

April 19.—The greater portion of the evening was occupied in reading a paper in favour of the contact-theory of the voltaic pile, by M. Martens, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Brussels, having for its title “Researches on the passivity of metals, and on the theory of Volta's pile.” The author professes his opinion in favour of the theory which assigns the production of voltaic currents to the mutual contact of heterogeneous substances, especially metals, and that chemical action is consequent to, and the effect of, this. His arguments are mainly based upon that peculiar condition, termed passivity, which metals, especially iron, assume when immersed in concentrated nitric

acid, or acetic acid and other liquids, or when subjected to a red heat. Iron, by such means, becomes nearly as electro-negative as platinum; and a voltaic pair of this passive iron and platinum is almost inactive. He mentions that this modification, resulting from the contact of certain liquids, is not often kept in view in the reasonings in favour of the chemical theory: he does not attempt to explain the *modus operandi* in the production of the phenomenon; but simply takes it as a fact. He then analyses the most important experiments of Faraday in favour of the chemical theory, and traces out their connexion with this passivity. For his treatment of the subject, and for the points of his arguments, we refer our readers to the “Proceedings of the Electrical Society.” The following are the conclusions deduced by M. Martens:—

1. The phenomena of passivity presented by the contact of certain metals with different liquids are only the result of modifications produced by the latter in the natural electrical state or the electro-motive power of the former.

2. These phenomena are only an individual instance of many phenomena of the same class, due to the modification, more or less sensible, which liquids in general produce in the electro-motive force of solid bodies moistened by them.

3. These modifications, which continue for a longer or shorter period after the producing cause, give rise to changes in the chemical reactions of the substances which undergo them, in consequence of the great influence of the electrical states of bodies on their chemical properties.

4. The modifications in question never extend beyond the part of the body which is in contact with the modifying liquid; so that when a metal is only plunged partially in a liquid, the part immersed forms a pair with that which is out of the liquid.

5. The current which is observed when the two extremities of the same metallic wire are plunged into two different liquids that touch each other, ought not to be attributed exclusively, as some believe, to the mutual contact of the two fluids, or to their chemical action on each other; but it may depend also on the different modifications which they have effected in the electro-motive power of the two ends of the metallic wire.

6. The kind of electrical action which liquids exercise over metals in modifying their electro-motive quality, cannot be considered as depending exclusively on their chemical action, since it is manifested even when the liquid does not exercise any chemical action over the metal which it moistens.

7. It is to the change which liquid conductors or electrolytes, in batteries, may cause in the electro-motive force of the metallic pairs, that is due the inversion of poles.

8. Metallic contact is the only *direct* or immediate cause of the production of the galvanic current in voltaic piles. Electrolytes seem to co-operate in this product in an indirect manner only, not simply as conductors of the current, but as modifiers of the electro-motive power of the metals. On these two qualities depends generally all their influence over the intensity and direction of the galvanic current, which, as a final result, is alone due to the contact of metals electrically heterogeneous, or other analogous electro-motors.

9. Chemical action in piles cannot be the first source of the production of galvanic currents, or of the electrical state of the metals which give rise to them, since electricity is developed in insulated piles, before the chemi-

cal action which accompanies the current in closed piles is manifested. This action generally is only the effect, and not the cause, of the current. It can at all times modify the latter, inasmuch as it produces changes in the metallic surfaces of the pairs, or is able to modify the electro-motive quality.

10. Constant batteries owe, partly, the advantages they afford to their permitting the two metallic elements of the pairs to be invested by liquids of a different nature, which tends to modify the electro-motive power of each, so as to give to the current the greater intensity.

As this paper comes from the pen of one well acquainted with his subject, and as we may presume that it contains the best evidence its author could gather in support of his positions, it will be a valuable document in this country. Those who may read it in connexion with the later researches of Faraday, will learn the true state of the question, and can then judge for themselves as to which arguments rest on the firmest basis, and decide in favour of that theory which they conceive to be best sustained.—The secretary afterwards read letters from Dr. Ellice of Genoa, who describes the method by which he has obtained the electric spark from ground coffee, and many other seeds, &c. &c., by dropping the powder on the plate of an electroscope. Among the substances used are, corn, barley, rice, beans, peas, sulphur, gunpowder, cream of tartar, gum, sugar, marble, ochre, chalk, resin, sulphate of copper, &c. &c. —Mr. Weekes's Register for March was then submitted to the society.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, April 23, 1842.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of April 18.—There were no papers nor reports of commissions read at this sitting. The time was chiefly occupied by elections, nominations of commissions, and other official business. The choice of a correspondent in the section of mineralogy and geology is of general interest, in so far as it marks the opinions of the Academy upon the point of pre-eminence in the latter science. The section had expressed a wish that the Academy should select on this occasion a geologist in preference to a mineralogist, and had accordingly returned lists of the most celebrated in each branch, putting the geologists, seven in number, first, and in the following order:—

D'Omalius d'Halloy of Namur; Murchison of London; De Charpentier of Bex; Sedgwick of Cambridge; De la Beche of London; Greenough of London, and Lyell of London:—the list of the mineralogists contained the names of Andrea del Rio of Mexico; Karsten of Berlin; Hannmann of Freyburg; Fournet of Lyons; and Selsstroem of Fahlun. The election was in favour of M. D'Omalius d'Halloy, the scrutiny giving to him 34 out of 44 votes.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up in reading correspondence. M. Marct, professor at Geneva, wrote that he had been engaged in researches on the causes of variations in the temperature of the boiling of several liquids when enclosed in vessels of different materials. He attributes, in all cases, the variation to molecular adhesion: the less adhesion, the lower the boiling point, and *vice versa*. This was exhibited remarkably by the detailed results of experiments: the instance of the one was water boiled in any vessel, metal or glass, coated on the inside with a thin layer of sulphur, or of gumlac, or of any similar substance not having any sensible adhesiveness for water; and of the other, water or alcohol

boiled in a glass flask, new, or cleansed from all impurities by concentrated sulphuric acid, and again from this with the muricate of baryta. In the latter experiment, the boiling of the water was retarded, and the boiling point exalted 5° and sometimes 6°. The attendant phenomena were peculiar in respect to the bubbles and the escape of the steam, the point from which they appeared to proceed, and the difficulty with which it passed off, &c. &c. The molecular action of water for glass appears to explain all these, an adhesion which varies singularly according to the state of the material, and which is remarkably heightened when the glass is perfectly cleared from every impurity or foreign matter. It is in consequence of this adhesion, carried to the highest degree when the glass vessel has been cleansed by the action of sulphuric acid, or even of concentrated potash, that water or alcohol may be raised to a temperature considerably more elevated than could have been conceived, without the thermometer attaining the stationary point which characterises ebullition.

M. Hugueny, professor of physics at the college of Dijon, by note referred to an apparatus by which he thought he had realised the application of the principle of interferences to acoustics.

M. Despritz took this opportunity to announce, that he had been occupied for some time with this same subject, and that he hoped soon to lay before the Academy the results at which he had arrived.

M. Delaunay wrote in answer to the note in which M. Leverrier had denied the existence of inequalities which he had detected in the motions of Uranus. This was referred to a commission for examination.

MM. Murchison and Sabine, secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, communicated that the 23d of June was fixed for the next meeting of the Association at Manchester, and invited the members of the Academy, as well as all French savants, to be present.

Amongst the many papers referred to commission, was one rather curious in title—it was designated "on an optical instrument by means of which every one may see in his eyes the motions of the aqueous and vitreous humours," by M. Wiescke.

Electricity and Magnetism.—M. Dove has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Brussels his researches relative to the electricity of induction, tending to prove the non-identity of magnetism and electricity. In electro-magnetised iron, he says, are manifested two phenomena opposite in effect; namely, the production of an electric current and the development of magnetic polarity, and these may alternately predominate. The real and palpable electrical currents that are produced in magnetised iron may act simultaneously on the observed magnetism, and not only completely neutralise its action, but even render dominant their own contrary action. Under these circumstances, he considers it impossible that these forces oppose in action, now the one predominant, and now the other in the same body, can be one and the same, and urges the acknowledgment thereupon of two distinct natural forces—magnetism and electricity.—With these views M. Dove proceeded to argue, that admitting that a current of electricity produces two forces acting in contrary sense in iron placed near it, that is to say, a magnetic polarity and an electric current, which may alternately prevail the one over the other, the peculiarity of other metals not being

able to become magnetic resides in this, that among them the electric current masks the magnetic polarity: the destruction of this current, by resolving a mass into packet or bundle of insulated wires, ought, then, to make apparent the magnetic polarity. M. Dove has shewn this first in brass, and then in antimony, bismuth, lead, tin, zinc, and copper: and they behave themselves as iron and nickel.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 19.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. W. J. Irons, Queen's College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. E. Clayton, R. C. Price, E. R. Duke, students of Ch. Ch.; F. C. Trower, fellow of Exeter College; Rev. E. N. Mangi, Wadham College; A. Mills, Balliol College; Rev. P. W. Branner, Jesus College; Rev. E. Mence, Trinity College.

Bachelors of Arts.—J. U. Robson, grand compounder, W. Grey, T. Bayley, Magd. Hall; J. Peacock, Lincoln College; W. Clayton, C. C. Spencer, Queen's College; H. St. Aubyn Rogers, Exeter College; H. Pigot, T. Beale, Brasenose College; M. J. T. Boys, Wadham Coll.; R. Astley, Pembroke College; P. P. Newington, W. C. Clack, Worcester College; C. M. Owen, R. L. Bampfield, Trin. College; S. F. Bignold, Balliol College.

The New Professorships.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the Rev. R. Hussey, B.D. and student of Christ Church, should be the first Professor in Ecclesiastical History; and the Rev. C. A. Ogilvie, M.A., late fellow of Balliol College, the first Professor of Pastoral Theology—these two professorships being those lately founded by her Majesty's letters patent, and for which the University recently voted a stipend of 300*l.* a year to each of the professors, till the canons of Christ Church, with which they are eventually to be endowed, should become available.—*Oxford Herald.*

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE annual meeting of proprietors on Thursday was of a very satisfactory description. The receipts of the year, according to the statement read by Mr. Smith, the secretary, amounted to 21,569*l.* 16s. 10*d.*, upon which the disbursements left a cash balance of 917*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* besides 4,500*l.* vested in Exchequer-bills. Resolutions to agree to the report of the council, re-elect the official managers, &c., and thank the Archbishop of Canterbury for his unabated zeal in promoting the welfare of the College, were proposed and agreed to unanimously. The latter was moved by Lord Howe, and seconded by Lord Bexley, and was acknowledged by his Grace in an appropriate manner.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

THE annual meeting on Thursday, owing to the drawing-room, and other causes, did not enjoy the presence of the president, the Earl of Ripon, nor the company of so many distinguished members as usual. We, however, observed near Mr. H. Hallam, V.P., in the chair, Lords Clare and Colborne, Sir J. Swinburne, Sir M. Tierney, Dr. Spry, Mr. Hayes Petit, Mr. Osburn, Mr. Birch, Mr. Bonomi, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Newell Connop, jun., Mr. Mahony, and other persons of literary distinction. Mr. Cattermole, the secretary, read the minutes of 1841, and the report of the council for the present year. Amongst other matters, the latter referred to the losses the society had sustained by the deaths of Lord Munster, Sir F. Chantrey, and Dr. Nott of Winchester. The state of the funds, audited and approved, gave an income of 874*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and an expenditure of 750*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, thus leaving a balance of 124*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* A list of presents and donations received during the year was also read; and reference was made to the volume of *Biographia Literaria*, by Mr. Thomas Wright, just published under the auspices of the society;

and which lay on the table [some forty copies were purchased by members, independently of the sale to the public by Messrs. Parker and Co.]. The society was congratulated on the appearance of this work (see reviews in the *Literary Gazettes*, Nos. 1315 and 1316), and its future progress and success was anticipated, as the succeeding volumes should issue from the press, continuing the present Anglo-Saxon period, through the Anglo-Norman, to a late date of English literary history.

Mr. Hallam proceeded to read an interesting address, partly prepared by himself, and partly by the foreign secretary, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was prevented from attending by indisposition. As this document will shortly be printed, we abstain from an imperfect abstract, and conclude our report with a list of the elections for the ensuing year, as they were decided by the customary ballot. The Duke of Sutherland made a vacancy among the V.P.'s, which was filled by Lord Colborne from the council; and the others remain as before—president, the Earl of Ripon: vice-presidents, the Dukes of Rutland and Newcastle, the Earl of Clare, Lord Bexley, Lord Colborne, Sir Gore Ouseley, H. Hallam, W. M. Leake, and L. H. Petit, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Spry.

From the council, in addition to Lord Colborne, the following members retired in rotation, being those who had attended the fewest meetings: Lord Burlington, Sir M. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Clissold, and D. Pollock, Esq., and their places were filled by Lord Clarendon, B. Botfield, Esq. M.P., John Forster, Esq., Rev. T. Fuller, and Ch. A. Smith, Esq.: the following were re-elected—Sir T. Dyke Acland, B. C. Cabbell, Esq., the Rev. R. Cattermole (secretary), Newell Connop, jun., Esq., Sir John Doratt, W. R. Hamilton, Esq. (librarian and foreign secretary), H. Holland, W. Jerdan, and William Osburn, Esq., the Rev. G. Tomlinson, W. Tooke, Esq. (treasurer). *Auditors:* the Rev. H. Clissold, J. Morice, Esq. Thanks, moved by Lord Clare, were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 28.—Mr. Hallam in the chair. The meeting was chiefly occupied with reading the report of the anniversary meeting, auditors, &c. Part of a paper, "On the history of periwigs," was then read, communicated by Mr. Repton, who endeavoured to trace the usage of that article of toilette from the sixteenth century to its discontinuance in more recent times. It appears that it was most an object of attention in the merry days of Charles II., when every class of society, and every different profession, were distinguished by the cut of their periwigs. The paper appeared to us to possess no great importance, and to be on the whole rather *infra dig.*

THE SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.

HELD its first annual meeting on Tuesday, in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, St. Martin's Place, liberally granted by the society for the occasion. The report of the council described the objects of the association, which have been so far satisfactorily attained, in the following words:—"The illustration of the life and writings of our great dramatist was the primary design in the formation of the Shakespeare Society; and in the original prospectus it was stated, that 'every thing, whether derived from manuscript or printed sources, that would throw light on our early dramatic literature and stage,' would also come within

its purpose. With this view it was proposed not merely to print works which would directly elucidate some point in the biography of Shakespeare, or in the history of his productions, which works must necessarily be of comparatively rare occurrence, but others which would indirectly come in aid of such an undertaking. Thus, old plays, by the predecessors or contemporaries of Shakespeare, were pointed out as peculiarly appropriate: it was considered indisputable that few tracts of the time by rival authors, advertising to existing manners and opinions, would fail in various respects to explain Shakespeare's character, plays, or poems; and the early publications, friendly or hostile to the progress of theatrical amusements, would, of course, afford information in connexion with the rise and progress of our stage, and with its condition at the time when Shakespeare became an author and an actor." It then gave a list of the seven publications which had already issued, and of six others ordered for the press; besides seventeen proposed and under consideration: so that there seems to be no want of materials for continuing a curious and valuable class of works illustrative of our Shakespearian age and drama. The finances are also flourishing, there being above 600 members: the whole number limited to 1000.

The Marquis of Normanby was re-elected president; Lords Braybrooke, F. Egerton, Glengall, and Leigh, V. P.'s, with new addition to their number of Lord Howe and Powis. The five retiring members of the council were Messrs. Douglas Jerrold, Kenney, C. M. Young, Sir F. Madden, and Sergeant Talfourd; and their places were supplied by Messrs. Barron Field, H. Hallam, Oxenford, Pettigrew, and Planché. Votes of thanks were passed to the various office-bearers of the past year, Mr. Collier the director, Mr. Peter Cunningham the treasurer, and Mr. F. G. Tomlins the secretary; after which the meeting separated, highly pleased with the state and prospects of the society.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE principal alteration in committee is on the 3d clause, which now stands as follows:—"And be it enacted, that the copyright in every book which shall, after the passing of this act, be published in the lifetime of its author, shall endure for the natural life of such author, and for the further term of seven years, commencing at the time of his death, and shall be the property of such author and his assigns, provided always that in no case shall the whole term be less than forty-two years, and that the copyright in every book which shall be published after the death of its author shall endure for the term of forty-two years from the first publication thereof, and shall be the property of the proprietor of the author's manuscript from which such book shall be first published, and his assigns." The fourth clause enacts, that in cases of subsisting copyright the extended term shall be enjoyed, except when it shall belong to an assignee for other consideration than natural love and affection; in which case it shall cease at the expiration of the present term, unless its extension shall be agreed to between the proprietor and the author.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; British Architects (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.; United Service Institution, 9 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.; Horticultural (anniversary meeting), 1 P.M.; Royal Institution, (anniversary), 2 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnaean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 3 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.
Wednesday.—Soc. of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8 P.M.; Pharmaceutical (lecture), 9 P.M.
Thursday.—Royal, 8 P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 3 P.M.
Friday.—Roy. Institution, 8 P.M.; Botanical, 8 P.M.; Saturday.—Asiatic Society (anniversary meeting), 1 P.M.; Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ART-UNION.

THE sixth annual distribution of prizes took place on Tuesday at Drury Lane theatre, kindly proffered for the purpose by Mr. Macready, one of the managing committee. We wish, for his liberality, he had won a prize in the drawing; but we heard not his name amongst the fortunate. Every part of the theatre was crowded. It was a curious scene: the house was lighted up at night; the sun was streaming in from the back of the upper gallery in visible beams. In consequence of an accident to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Bond Cabell presided. Mr. Godwin read the report, which confirmed our announcement a week or two ago, that the number of subscribers exceeded 12,000. The amount subscribed was 12,905*l.*, of which 12,000*l.* had been assigned to the prizes for the purchase of pictures, and 400*l.* for bronze and plaster casts. The bronze casts of the present year are in conformity with the suggestion of the sub-committee of last year, which the committee have adopted; as also another proposal, namely, the setting apart annually 100*l.* for the encouragement of medal engraving, by procuring a medallie series of the history of British art. Anxious to carry out this view in the best manner, the committee called to their assistance Mr. William Wyon, who at once entered warmly into the views of the society, and undertook to commence the series. It will be remembered, that they are to be of one uniform size, and to bear on the obverse the head of a British artist. The late Sir Francis Chantrey has been selected for the first medal. The drawing of the prizes gave to Mr. W. W. Brooks the highest, 400*l.*; the 1 of 300*l.* fell to the lot of Mr. W. Watson; and the 2 of 200*l.* to Mr. R. Steive and Mr. R. Quiney; the remainder were 3 of 150*l.*; 6 of 100*l.*, 6 of 80*l.*, 8 of 70*l.*, 10 of 60*l.*, 14 of 50*l.*, 20 of 40*l.*, 26 of 30*l.*, 30 of 25*l.*, 44 of 20*l.*, 40 of 15*l.*, 60 of 10*l.*, 20 bronze, and 10 plaster casts. Much amusement was elicited when the drawing of a popular name from the one wheel, producing warm applause, was followed by the announcement from the other of a 10*l.*-prize on a cast. When the whole were distributed to the first 301 names, thanks were unanimously voted to Mr. Macready and to the chairman.

The drawing of a lottery so successfully for the encouragement of the arts, seems to indicate that similar means might not be ill-applied on a large scale, as in former times, to national resources.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE 38th Exhibition of the elder Society, in Pall Mall East, has fully sustained our annunciation, though we miss Lewis and others of its bright ornaments.

No. 28. *A Family of Primitive Christians reading the Bible.* J. W. Wright.—A grand and holy composition, ranking among the noblest efforts in this style of art. The form is finely pyramidal, and the group consists of four figures. A young man—a son, husband, and father—forms the apex, and is reading the Bible to his aged father and beauteous wife, with the lovely infant cradled in her lap, at the base. The ex-

pression of all is admirable, and a sacred calm and fervent piety are alike happily portrayed. The tone of colour is well suited to the subject, yet sufficiently rich for effect. We have some dislike to the drawing of the reader's limb, but it is so slight as to make it almost a shame to mention it when speaking of so excellent a work.

No. 112. *Fingal's Cave, Staffa.* Copley Fielding.—One of a number of charming performances by this distinguished artist. The sublime features of the scene, the dashing of the sea, and the splendid atmosphere and sky, are worthy of his pencil; and the whole combined make one of the attractive ornaments of this gallery.

No. 130. *The Castle Chapel.* G. Cattermole.—Cattermole is the master of romance; and a deeply interesting episode is told in this every-way brilliant composition. The lord, the fair flower of chivalry, and all the retainers and domestics, are strikingly characteristic. The sacred service is producing various effects upon the audience, which are marked by the painter with infinite skill. The accessories are charmingly executed, and there is a life and reality, as well as a pictorial beauty, in the whole, which render the picture one of the happiest efforts of a pencil unrivalled in this line.

No. 325. *Noushatoul Aouadat, &c.* A scene from the Arabian Tales. H. Richter.—A glowing piece of Oriental luxuriance and colouring, and an incident told in the most piquant and humorous manner. The favourite, who has tricked the princess out of her gold and brocade for her husband's funeral, is shewing him the prize; and his countenance, from under the shroud, is the very essence of fun—"how capitally you have done it!"

No. 89. *Going to Market*; 246. *Scene from the Black Dwarf*; 254. *Trampers getting Wood*; 261. *The old Admiral and his Daughter*; 277. *Calling out Guard*, are among the delightful contributions of Fred. Tayler, and display so much of versatility and talent, that we must think him inexhaustible.

O. Oakley is another contributor of gems: 12. *Gypsies at their Tents*; 46, 115, 202. *Gypsies*, are of the number, and are delicious specimens of a charming style.

201. *A Day on the Upper Lake, Killarney.* W. A. Nesfield.—Is a superb scene of a superb country, abounding in all the beauties of nature; and finely enlivened by a stag-hunt, such as can only be seen among the woods and waters of unequalled Killarney.

The Eighth of the New Society in Pall Mall we have already briefly noticed; but we must continue our remarks for a while, though with perhaps less in each No. than we could wish.

No. 58. From Crabbé's *Tales of the Hall*, by Miss S. Setchel, deserves to be pointed out as one of the most perfect things that ever adorned the art. It represents a poacher, or smuggler, in irons and in prison, visited by a female of exquisite feeling and loveliness. The sentiment is touching in the extreme. The fine athletic man with his face covered, and in an attitude of the deepest remorse; his unfortunate companion with her hand twined in his, and her look of sorrow, suffering, and compassion, are really not to be described. The colouring is rich and harmonious; the few accessories equal to any thing in the Dutch school; and the distribution of the lights most judicious and artist-like. The fair painter has indeed achieved a triumph.

No. 88. *The Market-Place at Liege.* T. S. Robbins.—A gay, lively, and characteristic scene.

The French market-women look rosy and good-humoured; and all the market-articles are tempting to view. It is altogether very cleverly designed and painted.

No. 95. *Confession before the Battle*. L. Hage. —Is it praise enough to say, that though not possessed of such high merit, this piece would be a worthy companion to Miss Setchel's 58?

No. 77. *The Woman, &c.* "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." E. Corbould. —A scriptural subject, ably treated. It has been purchased by Prince Albert for 200*l.*

AMATEUR ARTISTS' SOCIETY.

The sixth of these pleasant meetings for the season took place on Wednesday, at the house of the president, Mr. Edmund E. Antrobus, who read the continuation of a paper on the Fine Arts to the assembly, in which he highly eulogised the productions of the late Mr. Hilton. The rooms were ornamented with numerous drawings; and refreshments were, as usual, handed to the company during the hour or two given to conversation on subjects of interest connected with their favourite pursuits.

HAYTER'S PICTURE OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY

Has, during the week, excited much interest on its exhibition by Messrs. Graves and Co.; to whose gallery the Afghanistan Views, English Country Residences, &c. &c., were already sufficiently attractive. This picture is deserving of great praise. The subject is ably treated. The principal figures are well disposed and good likenesses; and the grouping throughout the canvas is skilfully managed and effective. The prevailing colours are red, blue, and white; and, indeed, there is scarcely any other; and the difficulty of arranging them in masses and harmoniously has been surmounted with artistic taste and judgment. Fifty-six personages are represented. In the centre the Queen and Prince Albert, her majesty looking confidently towards her royal consort, whilst H.R.H. holds her hand in his, are finely done. On the right the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his apostolic head, performing the ceremony, is well contrasted with the Duke of Sussex (a striking resemblance) in uniform, and covered with orders. The Duke of Cambridge is also finely painted. On the other side there are capital likenesses of Queen Adelaide and Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. Many other eminent men and ladies of high rank occupy the intervening spaces and the background; and not the least beautiful part of the painting is the bevy of the fair and young who attend her majesty as bridesmaids on the auspicious occasion. The dark-haired and the light form a brilliant constellation; and the expressive looks of the whole are animated and true to the nature of the scene.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Richard Jenkins, D.D., *Master of Balliol College, Oxon, &c. &c.* Painted by H. P. Briggs, Esq. R.A.; engraved by T. Lupton. Oxford, Wyatt and Son.

This is as fine an example of mezzotint as we have seen for many a day. Mr. Lupton has fully realised the intellectual and dignified likeness of Briggs; and, between them, they have given us the Master of Balliol in a truly masterly manner. We can suppose that this publication will be very popular at Oxford; and among those of her sons who have studied under the auspices of this learned divine. The

head, even putting such personal attachments out of the question, is worthy of being collected as a specimen of art.

Prince Albert laying the First Stone of the New Royal Exchange. T. Allom del. et lith.

We daresay a correct, as it is a lively, representation of this grand city and commercial pageant. Prince Albert's is a fair, and the Lord Mayor's a good, likeness: of the mass of other portraits we have little means to form a judgment.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HOUSE AND COMMITTEES.

A new Song.

The Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.

The Committees are chosen—a terrible show,
And all have elected their Chairs;
Of each party there are just three on a row,
And they'd swear—but the Speaker's at prayers!

Next morning they swear as true men to decide,
And to sift out the wheat from the tares;
And the lawyers appear, as they're paid for a side;
Shake their wigs—till the Speaker's at prayers!

Again they are seated, and business proceeds,
As the agent that business prepares;
There are bribes to be proven, and rascally deeds;
But the Speaker again at his prayers!

Now are witnesses called, some of whom will not peach,
Whilst others tell all their affairs;
And the perjur'd are hurried to gaol, just to teach
Them 'tis wrong—when the Speaker's at prayers!

To open the registry's now the debate,
And the counsels are splitting of hairs;
Till the time is so wasted, it gets rather late,
And the Speaker once more goes to prayers!

The debate is resum'd in an angry tone,
And the lawyers who wrangle like bears;
They growl and they fight, and another day's gone;
And the Speaker again goes to prayers!

Now something comes out, of a Somb're aspect—
How the voters in bribery went shares;

And how of concealment there was sad neglect—
'Tis cut short—for the Speaker's at prayers!

But 'tis found the return was not made as it ought,
Byboroughreeves, bailiffs, or mayors;
And the members ejected learn just what they've bought
As the Speaker is going to prayers!

And some are loquacious, and some contumacious,
All in the Committees up-stairs;

And the oddest of all is, how few are veracious,
When the Speaker is going to prayers!

Though there's little of reason, there's plenty of rhyme
Apparent; who cares, and who dares,
Who give themselves airs; but we have not time
To go through—till the Speaker's at prayers!

And we trust that he prays, and right fervently too,
For each soul in such matters that *swears*—
For members and witnesses—much need so to do—
So good speed to the Speaker at prayers!

TEUTHA.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Tuesday evening Madame Poggi Frezzolini made her first appearance in this country as *Beatrice di Tenda* in the opera of that name, and was triumphantly successful. Her voice is a pure rich soprano, her personal qualifications dignified and impressive, and her acting of a high order. She rose with the part from first to last; and at the conclusion was greeted with unanimous plaudits. Guasco fulfilled all our anticipations of him; and Ronconi established himself more and more in our good opinion. A second lady *débutante*, Mad. Kenizini, was the *Agnesse*; but she had so little to do that we can form no judgment of her capabilities.

Haymarket.—The revival of the comedy of *Man and Wife* has introduced to the London boards Mrs. Malone Raymond, a pretty, animated, and very lady-like person. Her performance of the part of *Helen Worret* was exceedingly natural and pleasing; and, judging

from one evening's observation, and of this single character, we pronounce her an acquisition to genteel comedy, in which she promises to rank highly. Mr. Malone Raymond also appeared in the comedy as *Mr. Cornelius O'Dedimus*, the second character he has played since his *début* in town. The acting of this gentleman is agreeable, though lacking somewhat in animation, which, however, doubtless will be more apparent when he feels at home with his audience, and when he appreciates the power he possesses to fix the attention of his hearers. This is a merit in itself, and, to an intelligent actor, a never-failing stepping-stone to approbation and popularity. The other parts were well played by Mrs. E. Yarnold, Mrs. Clifford, and Mrs. F. Matthews, and by Messrs. Webster, Strickland, Holl, &c. &c.

Olympic Theatre.—A series of tableaux, representing the adventures of a "Jack in the Water" (for an interesting exposition of whose life we would refer to Capt. Marryat's graphic writings), was produced here on Monday, with excellent scenic effect.

Music.—Among the forthcoming concerts of promise as musical treats, and one eminently deserving of such patronage as is due to high native talent, we may notice Mr. Blewitt's Grand Morning Concert, at the Music Hall, Store Street, on Tuesday next; on which occasion he is promised the valuable and kind assistance of the first vocal and instrumental talent in London; and the conductors are M. Benedict and Mr. T. Cooke. We presume that some of Mr. Blewitt's own sweet compositions will be given.

Hanover Square Rooms.—On Monday Mr. Charles Mangold gave an excellent concert, in which his own performance on the piano-forte shone conspicuous. It is perfectly unaffected, and without trickery of any kind: such playing must ever be heard with pleasure. Mr. Mangold was supported by other able performers, both vocal and instrumental.

Willis's Rooms.—Mrs. J. Fiddes, formerly Miss H. Cawse, and one of our sweetest little vocalists, held an evening concert on Monday, and catered liberally for her friends and admirers, with whom the room was crowded to excess. The names announced were all good, and chiefly English; and the music, both vocal and instrumental, was well selected. Its performance elicited throughout deserved applause. The ample programme warned the callers for repetition, or the encores would have been more numerous. "Sull' aria" was sung twice by the Misses Pyne; and Mr. J. Parry had to sing two times his one song (he always varies an encore). Besides these, Mr. T. Young only had the honour of an encore. "The beautiful banks of the Tweed" is his own composition, and a sweet air it is.

Società Armonica.—The third concert, on Monday, was rich in instrumental music: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Weber, had ample justice done to their several symphonies and overtures. The most greedy lover of music could scarcely desire more in one evening. A duetto concertante (Boches) flute and clarinet, was finely played by Messrs. Richardson and Lazarus; and another (*Les Frères Herz*), harp and piano-forte, equally well by Messrs. Chaterton and Forbes. The vocalists were Madlle. Pacini, Miss Dolby, Signors F. Lablache and Brizzi, the latter taking the music allotted to Sig. Guasco, who was too ill to appear. We perceive Signor Cavellini, whose exquisite performance on the clarinet we have noticed, is to play a solo at the next concert.

VARIETIES.

Dr. Birkbeck.—As a testimonial to the memory of the late Dr. Birkbeck, it was on Monday resolved, at a public meeting, Lord Brougham in the chair, to establish a professorship of machinery and manufactures in London University College, and to be called "The Birkbeck Professorship." A considerable subscription was made in furtherance of this object; and it was also agreed, that during the college recesses the professor should act as an itinerant lecturer in the provinces.

Book-Publication Societies.—The annual meeting of *The Percy* takes place on Monday in the great room of the Royal Society of Literature; and that of *The Camden* on the same day, somewhat later, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Braybrooke presides at the former; Lord Francis Egerton at the latter.

The Zoological Society held its annual meeting at Willis's Rooms yesterday; but too late for our notice this week.

Strawberry Hill.—The sale commenced on Monday, and has continued through the week, under the auspices of Mr. George Robins, and the lots brought good prices. Some rare old books were among the number; and as yet little beyond the library has been submitted to the hammer.

Sir D. Wilkie's Drawings, at Messrs. Christie's, have been bringing immense prices. Slight sketches, of two or three figures, have been eagerly sought at fifty pounds and upwards.

Fine Arts: Houses of Parliament.—The offer of 2000/- as premiums for productions of art to adorn the new Houses of Parliament will be found among our advertisements. It opens a new field for British genius, and will, we trust, elicit such works as will do honour to our artists, and to the age and country which thus invites them to their utmost efforts.

The Royal Academy was yesterday visited by members of the royal family, previous to the private view to-day, and the opening to the public on Monday.

Caulking Cement.—The constituents of this new composition (see last *Gazette*) are, we understand, gumlac and caoutchouc, prepared with naphtha.

The Niger Expedition.—Upon inquiry, in consequence of a notice in the Liverpool papers, we learn that orders have been sent out to prevent the Wilberforce, Capt. W. Allen, from proceeding to the Niger; but it is apprehended that the vessel may have sailed from Ascension before the counter-orders could arrive there.

Sigñor Rubini.—The great popularity of Guasco seems to have had the effect of inducing our old favourite Rubini to return for a short period to the stage, after his absolute refusal of an engagement. He is announced for a *finality* series of operas, and then to bid farewell.

Rapidity of Travelling.—Lieut. Mackenzie states that Sir Henry Pottinger "left London on the 5th of June, reached Bombay on the 7th of July, which he left on the 17th, and arrived at Macao on the 10th of August: thus, including stoppages, being only sixty-seven days from London to China!"

Education.—There is a man in Bradford who eats so many French rolls, that he cannot speak English.—*Bradford Herald*.

Chinese Epitaph.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with a Chinese epitaph, recently copied from a tomb in that country. The characters would not much enlighten our readers, and to repeat their English sounds, Wong, tchung, Kurn, tchen, cheete, Hoo, &c., could do no more. All we need do, therefore, to give an idea of such inscriptions in the

Celestial Empire, is to copy the translation of this document:

Lawful Emperor.
By command of the Emperor.
To the memory of a virtuous Widow.

Hoo Sing married a wife, name Channg See.
Their tombstone.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the Pacific, by Captain Marryat, Vol. II., fcp. 7s. 6d.—On the Apostacy predicted by St. Paul, by M. O'Sullivan, D.D., Part 3, 5s., complete in one vol. 8vo.—Conversations on the History of England, for the Use of Children, by Mrs. Marret, 18mo, 4s. 6d.—Clinical Lectures on Venereal Diseases, by R. Carmichael, reported by Samuel Gorham, 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Memorandums on the Proposed Importation of Foreign Beef and Live Stock, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., 8vo, 1s.—Dr. Pusey Answered, A Letter to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, by Rev. W. Atwell, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—The Angels: a Vision, by the Rev. H. Clarke, fcp., 2s. 6d.—The Life of J. Bramhall, D.D., Vol. I. 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Harmonia Apostolica; or, St. James and St. Paul on Justification, by Bp. Bull, 8vo, 6s.—Open and See; or, First Reading-Lessons, square, 2s. 6d.—Scott's Narrative of a Recent Imprisonment in China, 2d edit., 12mo, 4s. 6d.—J. H. Curtis on the Preservation of Health, 4th edit., 12mo, 6s. 6d.—Madame D'Arblay's Diary and Letters, Vol. III., post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Passion and Principle: a Novel, edited by Captain Chamier, 3 vols., post 8vo, 10s. 11s. 6d.—The Progress of Religion: a Poem, by Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart., 12mo, 4s. 6d.—The Works of Montaigne, edited by W. Hazlitt, royal 8vo, 16s. 6d.—Dr. Olivant's Analysis of the History of Joseph, 4th edit., 8vo, 6s.—The Law of Patents for Inventions familiarly explained, by W. Carmichael, 3d edit., 8vo, 5s.—Elements of Astronomy, by Hugo Reid, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—The Hand-Book of Turning, 12mo, 7s. 6d.—Softness: a Novel, by the Author of "Hardness," 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—The East India Voyager, in three Parts: Part I. Civil Service; Part 2, Adacts to Cadets; Part 3, Medical Service, 22. each.—Rev. E. Bickersteth's Family Prayers, fcp., 5s.—The Life and Defence of the Conduct of Bp. Bonner, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—A New Analysis for Determining the Distance of the Planets from the Sun, 12mo, 2s.—Journal of a Research in the Esmailla of Abd-el-Kader, by Col. Scott, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Nature and Causes of Epilepsy, by J. Jackson, 8vo, 6s.—The Register of Parliamentary Contested Elections, by H. S. Smith, 2d edit., 12mo, 5s.—Poems, by R. Nicol, 2d edit., 12mo, 5s.—Gems of Protestant Truth selected from the Speeches of E. Dalton, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—The Messiah: a Poem, by R. Montgomery, 8th edit., fcp., 5s.—Short and Easy Access to French Grammar and Conversation, by F. L. Murgearud, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—The Works of Archibishop Magee, now 1st collected, with Memoir, by Rev. A. H. Kenney, 2 vols., 8vo, 26s.—Sermons at Bath, by the Rev. F. Elvin, 12mo, 5s.—An Equalisation of Scripture Money, Weight, and Measure, with the British, by J. Palethorpe, 40, 10s.—A Tabular View of the Variations in the Communion and Baptismal Offices of the Church, by F. Bulley, 8vo, 7s. 6d.—South Indian Missionary Sketches: Part I. Madras and Mayavaram, 12mo, 3s. 6d.—Childhood's Duties, by M. A. S. Barber, 18mo, 2s.—Residence in Cabool in the Years 1836, 7, and 8, by the late Sir Alex. Burnes, 8vo, 18s.—Modern French Life, edited by Mrs. Gore, 3 vols., post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—Sermons for the Young, by the Rev. A. Watson, 18mo, 2s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

	April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday	21	From 29 to 55	30-10 to 30-07
Friday	22	38	61 29-97
Saturday	23	34	67 29-86
Sunday	24	33	67 29-89
Monday	25	38	66 29-98
Tuesday	26	38	62 30-04
Wednesday	27	36	59 29-97 Station.

Wind variable, north-east prevailing. On the 21st, clear; the 22d, morning overcast, otherwise clear; the 23d, morning and afternoon clear, evening cloudy, distant thunder heard between 6 and 7 P.M.; the 24th, morning clear, otherwise cloudy, lightning, and distant thunder, accompanied with rain in the afternoon and evening; the 25th, and two following days, clear. Rain fallen, 045 of an inch.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are afraid to meddle with the expulsion-affair within the Royal Society, though we agree with F.R.S. that such an act against an individual, however strong the suspicions in his case may be, without trial, proof, or defence, is a precedent full of danger, and repugnant to the constitutional doctrines and practice of England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Strawberry Hill, the renowned Seat of Horace Walpole.—The magnificent and costly Contents, and, unquestionably, the greatest feature of this Season.

M.R. GEORGE ROBINS is honoured by having been selected by

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THE MOST DISTINGUISHED GEM THAT HAS EVER ADOPTED THE FORM OF AN AUCTION.

It is to be sold on Monday, April 25, and twenty-four following days (Sundays excepted), and will be found a repeat for the lovers of literature and the fine arts of which bygone days furnish no example, and it would be vain to contemplate it in times to come. This classical depository of all that is rare includes the most beautiful specimens of every known manufacture throughout the civilized world.

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from his deservedly high rank in society and his accomplished manners, and his great popularity.

ENTREE TO EVERY COURT IN EUROPE:

He availed himself of this courtesy in a manner becoming his high station and exalted acquirements, aided by a profound judgment, that has never been questioned, and being himself passionately fond of the fine arts gave his undivided attention, for a period extending over forty years, to the formation of this

EMPORIUM OF TASTE AND VERTU,

presenting an imperishable monument, which must perpetuate his name to the end of time.

ON VIEWING THIS WONDERFUL MUSEUM

"Of parties how many a clime conveys'd,

"O'er many an ocean, to this hollow'd shade,

"How bright—the rich assemblage charms my eyes,

"What prodigies of daring art surprise,

"In what scenes of gloom, or what scenes of light,

"And being all Greece and Italy to view !

"Bright polished helms, heroic times recall,

"And gleaming corslets hang the storied wall !"

In every department it is perfect (and the term is used advisedly), and in magnitude, so far as his eyes could penetrate throughout Europe must necessarily retire before this splendid miscellany.

As an elaborate statement of the contents of this Museum has been given fully to the public, they are now referred for the detail to the catalogues, which are ready for distribution. The Museum is unique in its character, and it will be deservedly a treasure by those who love the arts and sciences. To Horace Walpole, it will be remembered, is out of print. The present one will not merely give all that he had laboured hard to accomplish, but is aided by a description of every object, and a history of its origin. It will also illustrate to entitle it a book that will not fail to be placed in the library of every man of taste and research. The price 7s., to admit four persons to the public view, and a passport to the private rooms through Sir George Robins's offices, Covent Garden. The large paper view has commenced, and will continue uninterrupted until the public sale (Sundays excepted).

The Copperplates and Engravings from the Works of Sir David Wilkie (deceased), Paintings, &c.—By MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Tuesday, May 3, at One precisely.

THE STOCK of the ENGRAVED COP-

PERPLATES and IMPRESSIONS, the property of SIR DAVID WILKIE (deceased), executed from his own works; comprising, "The Village Politician," engraved by Rainsford, and the unfinished masterpiece by him; "The Bishop of Llandaff," and "The Cut Finger," by Rainsford; "The Reading of a Will," "The Letter of Introduction," and "The Rabbit in the Wall," by Burnett; "Duncan Gray," by Engelhart, and the small plate by Rainsford, and others by Sir Wm. Etty, and others, and eight engravings by Sir John Knox; and other works, and a few books. Also, capital French lady figures, boxes of colours, panels, easels, Turkish and other costumes, and implements from the East, and other articles valuable, and in the artist's studio.—May be viewed the day preceding, and catalogues had.

The late Mr. Singleton's Pictures.—By MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Thursday, May 4, at One precisely.

THE beautiful COLLECTION of PICTURES, the Works of that elegant artist, Henry Singleton, Esq. (deceased); consisting of historical, poetical, and fancy subjects, treated with the greatest taste, and displaying the talents of that distinguished Artist.—May be viewed two days preceding.

Capital English Pictures.—By MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Friday, May 5, at One precisely.

A COLLECTION of PICTURES, by the most eminent English Painters, formed by a distinguished person of taste, consisting of upwards of sixty pictures of the English school. Among them will be found specimens of the following artists:—

West, P.R.A.	Turner, R.A.	Frazer
Sir A. Calvert, R.A.	R. Wilson	Gill
A. Chalon, R.A.	Uwins, R.A.	Hoffland
Collins, R.A.	Knight, A.R.A.	Hurlstone
Cocker, R.A.	Weller, A.R.A.	Leath
W. D. Cooper, R.A.	Withersington, A.R.A.	Linton
Eastlake, R.A.	Allen	Liverale
Efty, R.A.	Barker	Piddling
Fuseli	Bonington	Hippingill
Hart, R.A.	Mr. Carpenter	Shaper
Jones, R.A.	Corbould, sen.	Stanley
Lee, R.A.	Creswick	Stark
Roberts, R.A.	Davis	Wyatt
Stothard, R.A.	Farrer	
Thompson, R.A.		

May be viewed two days preceding, and catalogues had.

The elegant Library of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (deceased).
MESSRS. CHRISTIE AND MANSON respectfully inform the Public that on Tuesday, May 10, and following Friday, they will sell by Auction, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, (by order of the Executors), the valuable Library of Works of Art and General Literature, in the most beautiful condition, of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. (deceased).—May be viewed Saturday and Monday preceding.

The very choice Collection of Modern Pictures of John Turner, Esq.—By Messrs. CHRISTIE AND MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Friday, May 13.

THE SMALL AND very select COLLECTION of PICTURES, the works of the celebrated Modern Painter, collected by John Turner, Esq., and removed from his late residence, Clapham Common; comprising the Rabbit on the Wall, the much-admired work of Sir David Wilkie, painted for Mr. Turner, in 1816; a Nymph and Cupid, a beautiful picture by Mr. W. Hunt, in 1817; a very fine historical picture by Sir David (R.A.); a most capital and important work of Morland; Richard and Saladin, and two others, by Cooper, R.A.; three charming subjects of rustic figures, by Witherington, and some of the happiest efforts of the following talented artists—

Clewell Barnes Cooper Good
Allen Linnell Schetky J. Wilson
Linnell Cooke Shayer

The Collection may be viewed three days preceding the sale, and catalogues had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCOTTISH MUSIC.—On Monday Evening, the 29 of May, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET, MR. WILSON will give the following Songs in his ENTERTAINMENT.—“My Fair Piratine”; “Save my wee Thing”; “Auld Robin Gray”; “The Laird o’ Cockpit”; “Lizzie Lindsay”; “Scots who ha’ wi’ Walmer blaw”; “Get up and bar the door”; “Fair John”; “Johnie, Johnie, Where are you”; “Wheo’o’ w’ill Dine”; “Come under my Plaide”; “There’s nae Luck about the House”; “Woo’d and Married an’ a’”.

At the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on Wednesday Morning, at Two o’Clock, THE ADVENTURES OF PRINCE CHARLES, with the illustrative Jacobite Songs.

Tickets and Programmes may be had at the Rooms, and the Music-shops.

HODGSON and ABBOTT’S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT, the sole surviving partner of this long-established Establishment, informs the public that this Beer, so well known for its quality, not being sold to the Trade, can only be procured at the Brewery, Bow. City Office, 98 Gracechurch Street.

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On the 1st of July 1841, the Company, at their General Meeting, declared an addition of one half to the Sum paid by the Stockholders, and appropriated to those holding Assurances at the participating rate, 2 per cent. per Annum from the date of the previous five years, to a policy for £1,000, in force for the previous five years, has been 100%, making it in all £1,000. The premiums payable to the Company are nevertheless very moderate; and only one half of them, when an Assurance is for life, need be paid for the first five years after the date of policy; the other half to be paid at the time of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, to be deducted at death, or paid off at convenience. By this arrangement, it becomes easy for a person of moderate income to secure a provision for his family; and the policy may be relinquished, or the accumulation of funds, within the five years, the Assured having only one half of the premiums, instead of the whole, according to the usual practice.

Then a person twenty-five years old may, by an annual payment of £26, 16s. 3d. for the first five years, and afterwards for the full Premium, 91s. 10d. for the next five years, and for the remaining period of no less than 30000l., subject only to the deduction of 14s. 13s. 3d., being the amount of premiums unpaid. A person requiring a temporary advance of money, may also, in terms of this arrangement, should he wish it, have a five years annuity, the policy of which, by reason of the small amount of the advance, give it up on payment merely of one half of the premiums instead of the whole, according to the usage of most other offices.

The great facilities afforded by the Company to these and other respects, are such that it really appears to be a moral duty to a person of moderate means to form, but of an income however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

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Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25.	£1 18 5	£2 11 per cent.
30.	1 10 0	do.
35.	2 19 1	3 3 4 do.
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A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared with single and double essences.

Hendrie’s PRESERVATIVE TEETH-POWDER, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and divests the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish, and colour.

Hendrie’s MORILLON is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having a decided power to arrest the fall of the Hair.

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Hendrie’s GOLD CREAM OF ROSES, prepared in great perfection, imparts SCOWLING DROPS, for removing greasy spots from SILK-INSIDE MARRING IRK, for LINEN, to be used without preparation, 1s. a bottle.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Closing of the Present Exhibition.

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